THEY GIVE IT UP.

RIVAL NEWSPAPERS LOOK AT THE SUN AND TRY TO FOLLOW IT, BUT ITS BRILLIANCY DAZZLES THEM ALL AND THEY HAVE TO GIVE IT UP.

THE LOWELL SUN

SUPERB PAGE

IN TOMORROW'S SUN ON CANINE SWIMMING MATCHES—STRONGEST FOOTBALL AMATEUR—ALL GRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED IN THE SUN.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1897. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION 2 O'CLOCK

A DOUBLE SUICIDE

Or Else a Murder and a Suicide.

MAN AND WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN HOUSE

On Lawrence Street — Gas Turned on.

Was it murder and suicide or a double suicide?

That is the mystery that surrounds Lowell's latest tragedy, which was discovered by Officer J. J. Crowley this morning when he broke in a bedroom door and found two bodies dead upon the floor, with the room filled with gas.

They were the bodies of Frank A. Keith, aged about 30, whose folks, it is said, conduct a boarding house on the Hamilton corporation and a woman not over prepossessing in appearance who at present is known only as "Maggie," though some say her name is Godfrey.

The couple were found dead in a room in the house of James Dugdale shortly after 10 o'clock and two gas jets, one supplying light, and the other (a large one) used to feed a gas stove, turned on in full blast.

Both were dead when the door was broken in, and Dr. Ricker, who arrived with the ambulance, ordered their removal to Undertaker Brooks.'

The circumstances of the case, so far as known, are as follows:

On Friday last a man, tall, slim, with red surly hair and red moustache, accompanied by a short, very stout and florid, dark-haired woman, called at Mrs. Dugdale's house and inquired for a room.

The man gave his name as Frank A. Keith and said to Mrs. Dugdale that he wished to engage a room for his lady friend whom he addressed as "Maggie."

An upper room neatly but plainly furnished was shown them and the woman agreed to take it. Mrs. Dugdale asked for her money in advance but Keith told her that he had no money then, but on Monday would pay her and in addition would pay her in advance for the remainder of the week.

The room was taken on those conditions and the man called on his female friend frequently though he did not stay over night there

On Sunday Mrs. Dugdale raised objections to the frequent calling of Keith but was informed by him that there was nothing wrong in their relations.

On Sunday evening he came in with an unknown but well appearing man, and last night came again with him. At 10 o'clock last night Mrs. Dugdale locked her front door for the night and shortly afterward heard stealthy footsteps on the stairs.

Going to the door, she found the woman about to go and the two men at the top of the stairs about to follow her.

Mrs. Dugdale asked the woman if she were going out for the night and the latter, after a whispered conversation with the men, replied affirmatively.

At 7 o'clock this morning Keith and the woman returned to the room, both apparently sober.

The lady of the house called at the room and asked if they wanted the stove put in, as the room was cold. The woman replied that it would do this afternoon.

Then the lady of the house left them and went about her housework.

The two could be heard walking around the room and shortly after 9 o'clock there was suddenly the unmistakable sound of a heavy body falling with great force upon the floor of the room, followed by a series of moans, apparently coming from the woman.

Mrs. Dugdale rushed upstairs and knocked on the door, much alarmed. She met with no response. The door was locked and the key taken out.

The moans were heard again and the people of the house rushed out for Officer Crowley, who speedily broke in the door.

The odor of gas pouring from two gas jets nearly overpowered him, but going into the room he found the two lying on the floor, partially dressed, both with their faces turned toward the door.

The key of the door was found on the bureau. The gas was then turned off and the bodies taken away. It is said a little blood was noticed on the woman's nostrils, but other than that there were no marks of violence upon either.

The locked door and the key taken out, together with the sound of a heavy body falling and the subsequent silence give rise to the theory that the man struck the woman, felling her to the floor and then, frightened in the belief that he had killed her, turned the gas on and ended both their lives.

But there is no stronger evidence in support of that theory and as accidental suffocation is highly improbable owing to the fact that not only was the jet which supplies light, turned on but also the big jet, from which gas poured forth with audible force it is believed that the coroner's verdict will be a double suicide by asphyxiation.

It is said that Keith's sanity was questioned about a year ago and that he was examined then.



HON. FISHER H. PEARSON, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR MAYOR

STRONG DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Placed in Nomination by the Municipal Convention at Huntington Hall.

Hon. Fisher H. Pearson for Mayor, and Nine Aldermanic Candidates Who Cannot be Beaten—Andrew E. Barrett for Purchasing Agent—This Ticket Will Sweep the Field.

For Mayor, HON. FISHER H. PEARSON.

FOR ALDERMEN.

Ward 1, EDWARD B. PEIRCE.
2, CHARLES H. COSCROVE.
3, MICHAEL J. DOWD.
4, JAMES F. MISKELLA.
5, DR. GUY H. HOLBROOK.
6, JOHN C. BURKE.
7, JOSEPH E. VENNE.
8, OLIVER A. LIBBY.
9, COL. C. A. R. DIMON.

Purchasing Agt., ANDREW E. BARRETT.

An aggressive democracy, a hopeful and united democracy came together in Huntington hall last night and amid enthusiasm unprecedented in the history of local ante-election conventions, placed in nomination one of the strongest democratic tickets that has come before the public in many a year.

Fred Lawton, as he stood at the door of the hall, found great food for reflection in the faces of the hosts of enthusiastic democrats who climbed the stairs and crowded the big hall in order to encourage with their presence and applause the 82 delegates, to whose good judgment was left the selection of a municipal ticket.

He, or any republican who viewed the sight, must have concluded that the democracy of Lowell is united as it never was before and that the republican candidates who would win out must arise in the early hour and labor untiringly until the early hours again and then only come out second.

No better democrat has Lowell ever had than Lawrence Cummings and his nomination speech last night was a guiding star for all democrats.

Long before the appointed hour, the hall began to fill and before 8 o'clock every seat in the gallery was taken while hundreds stood downstairs.

The principal topic of discussion was the purchasing agency, the aldermanic nominations causing no apparent comment.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, Chairman J. Joseph Hennessy of the democratic city committee called to order and when all had got seated, it was found that the hall contained as big a crowd as at the biggest rallies.

Some time was taken up with the seating of the delegates and when all were in their proper positions and the spectators relegated to the rear and sides of the hall, Mr. Hennessy announced that nominations for chairman would be in order and Dennis Murphy Esq., nominated James F. Owens, Esq., for chairman.

JAMES F. OWEN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Owens, in opening the meeting, spoke as follows:

James F. Owens, Esq., as presiding officer, made a vigorous speech in opening the convention, his words eliciting enthusiastic applause. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"We are here tonight, representing the democratic party of this city. To us has been delegated the power to nominate a democratic ticket. We are assuming a great responsibility, and should govern ourselves accordingly. It is our duty to exercise our very best judgment and do our whole duty well. We must sink all personal ambitions and select as candidates men who are known to possess the qualifications that will make them good office holders. By that I mean men who will best serve the interests of our city. They must be men who will command the confidence and respect of our business men, tax payers and the people at large.

"We have experienced a period of mismanagement of public affairs of our city by the republican party. Its office holders, by their extravagance and mismanagement have sunk the city in debt, squandered its money, and raised the tax rate to an abnormal figure. All these things must be corrected, and it is your duty to place in nomination men who will correct these evils. So far, we have conducted a good campaign. The people have selected a strong candidate for mayor, the Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, whom you are to nominate tonight and whom we will elect at the polls. They have

(Continued to Page 2.)

COL. JIM KNOCKS 'EM OUT

Chosen After a Hot Battle at Last Night's C. O. P. Caucuses.



COL. JAMES W. BENNETT.

He Led Wilson by But 106 Votes, Lawton by 567—The Aldermanic Ticket Considered Weak—The Candidates Chosen for Common Council and School Committee—Unsettled Contest in Ward One.

If there had been any doubt at all in the minds of Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and his friends as to his chances on election day, it was dispelled last night finally and for keeps when the result of the republican caucuses was made known and an expectant public heard with delight that Col. Jim Bennett, the easiest mark in the republican party had been nominated as the mayoralty candidate.

All along Col. Jim's friends have been blowing themselves in anticipation of his election, while the democrats stood aside and watched them, fearful lest he fail to get the place on the ticket, for Jim is regarded even easier to defeat than John C. Wilson with his A.P.A. support.

It was a Bennett night surely, for just as the hour for the caucuses, 3 o'clock, arrived, the snow began to fall, and Wilson's old fogies and Lawton's dandies decided to stay at home while Jim's wet and dry Rustlers, warmed up undoubtedly by thoughts of what might follow his nomination, were out in force and not only nailed all questionable ones, but sent carriages out for the stay-at-homes and looked askance at all strangers who were talking with the friends of their opponents. It was quite noticeable that Bennett's crowd were rather shy about challenging votes, while the others were watching the polls most closely. Ward One had hardly opened its caucuses when two Bennett voters were challenged, it being alleged that they were democrats. The Wilson and Lawton hustlers made no "bones" about expressing their opinion of Mr. Bennett's tactics, stating that they had heard that Jim was going to attempt "funny work" and that they would stop him.

The polls opened in all the republican wards at 2 o'clock and kept open until nine. The candidates kept away from them and allowed their lieutenants to do the work for them.

It was evident from the beginning that everything was coming the Colonel's way and there was no Wilson or Lawton money to be found though a few bets were made that Bennett's vote would be greater than that of the other candidates together. All the real hustlers were with Bennett, while the "frosts," that is to say the "A.P.A." and the "Willie Boys" were out for either Wilson or Lawton.

Nevertheless, the Wilson men made a noble fight and gave the Colonel a stiff battle. There were many who voted for Bennett last night just to have the satisfaction of knocking him down on election day. The ticket as it will appear complete, excepting the case of the councilmanic tie in Ward One, is as follows:

MAYOR.

James W. Bennett.

ALDERMEN.

Ward One—Edward T. Coward.
Ward Two—Lucius A. Derby.
Ward Three—Charles G. Thurston.
Ward Four—Fred A. Tuttle.
Ward Five—Dr. T. G. Waller.
Ward Six—Edward S. Eastman.
Ward Seven—Francis P. Rivet.
Ward Eight—George L. Hooper.
Ward Nine—Abbott Lawrence.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Ward One—Charles D. Paige, *Clarence W. Dana, *Samuel Scott and *Anadore B. Bosse tied, and adjourned caucus will be held today, at which the two above named and also William H. Gordon will be candidates.

Ward Two—George H. Frye, Wallace Bennett, and Edward F. Lawrence.

Ward Three—*Oliver D. Wilder, *James Smith, and Burton H. Wiggin.

Ward Four—James Bennett, Josah Feindel, and Joseph L. Haworth.

Ward Five—Fred B. Reed, Fred W. Gilman, and Samuel J. Coote.

Ward Six—*John H. Beaulieu, *Walter F. Leighton, and *George H. Taylor.

Ward Seven—Charles H. Merrill, Alfred J. Howe, and Eben B. Stafford.

Ward Eight—*Arthur W. Lang, *Charles F. Libby, and Anthony D. Milton.

Ward Nine—William D. Whittet, Walter E. Murkland, and *Louis B. Sykes.

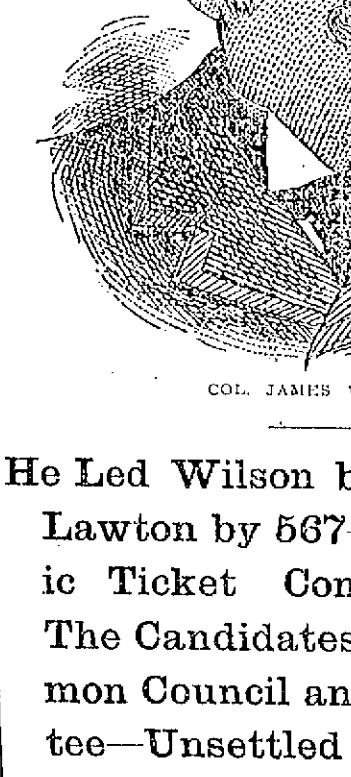
SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Ward One—*Azro H. Schoolcraft.
Ward Two—Harry E. Wilson.
Ward Four—Rev. N. W. Matthews.
Ward Five—Edward Lowe.
WardSeven—*Andrew G. Swapp.
Ward Nine—*A. G. Thompson.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

Ward One—*Samuel Holgate.
Ward Two—George S. Holt.
Ward Three—*Horace Ela.

(Continued to Page 4.)



Dolges' Felt Romeos

Slippers and Lace Boots are suggested as the weather grows colder. Many people wear Dolges' Felt Slippers the year 'round, but all should wear them in winter.

We want our readers to note particularly what we say. If you desire the benefit of Felt Shoes, use only Dolges. We know Dolges' Felt has hygienic merit.

Dolges' goods are carried by us in high and low cut Slippers for Men, Women and Children. Romeos like cut.

$1.25 up to $2.

The genuine Dolges goods are sold in Lowell only by

O'SULLIVAN BROS.

Opp. City Hall.



THE BEST OVERCOAT ever shown in this country for $10.00.

Nobby Box Overcoats of black, blue and brown Kersey; Clay worsted lined; deep satin yoke and satin sleeve linings; lapped seams; real value fifteen dollars. These stunning Coats for $10.00.

FULL SATIN LINED OVERCOATS $15.00, of fine black Kersey, the regular twenty dollar quality.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

Money Deposited

On or before Friday December 3rd, in the Savings Department of the

Traders' National Bank

Will draw interest from December 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compound semi-annually.

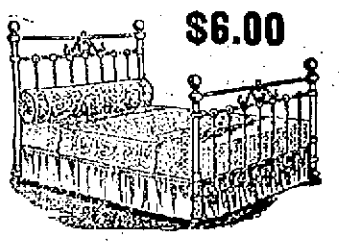
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Chas. J. Gibbon, President.
William P. Hills, Cashier.

MERCHANTS WEEK

$6.00



5 POINTS

Which We Ask You to Remember When You Visit Boston.

1. Our establishment is the largest retail furniture store in the world, with warerooms covering four and a half acres.

2. Every article in our entire stock will be reduced in price for the six days of Merchants' Week. This is done solely for one object—to try and add 5,000 new customers to our books.

3. We are in the wholesale district of low rents and our prices are strictly wholesale prices.

4. We deliver goods into the houses of our Lowell customers absolutely free of all expense as to freight or cartage.

5. We are only two minutes' walk from the Union station. All cars to the station pass our doors.

Here is a sample of the 110,000 pieces of furniture in our stock with a sample price:

An architectural bedstead in tubular iron, ivory white finish, enameled, with full brass balls, rosettes, collars, and mountings, heavily lacquered. A perfect study in white and gold. Regular wholesale price, $3.50. We offer it at only $5.

Paine Furniture Co.

48 Canal St., Boston.

Christmas Drafts

On Ireland, England and Scotland. Payable in every town free of discount. Money order agency. Cor. Market and Worthen Sts.

J. F. O'Donnell, Agt.

TURKEY ROASTERS. Just what you want for your Thanksgiving turkey; with one pound of 60 cent Tea at O'Brien Bros.' Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack street, Telephone 89-3. Free delivery.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

Hood's Pills

Restore full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co.

STRONG DEMOCRATIC TICKET

(Continued from Page 1.)

trusted you with the power to nominate the balance of the ticket. The work already done by your party in naturalization and registration has brought you from a minority to a majority. See to it that you continue the good work and in the same good spirit, and next year the affairs of our city will be carried on by a party that has a full appreciation of its needs and a desire and an ambition to serve it faithfully and conscientiously.

"With such a ticket as I have described, you cannot fail to appeal to the people in the right way and you can assure yourselves and feel satis-



JAMES F. OWENS, ESQ.,
Chairman of the Convention.

fied that your party will appreciate your efforts and reward you by their acclamations of approval.

"The people of this community are tired of watching the feeble efforts of the republican party in trying to govern this community and are now ready to put a stop to it, as is evidenced by the united manner in which they stand and their cries for a strong ticket. And you must do your utmost to make up such a ticket. This demonstration of our party must be heeded. We must do our duty. You are all good democrats and you must respond to your party's call.

Mr. Owens' remarks were kindly received and when the applause had subsided, the next business, that of nominating a secretary, was in order, and William A. Hogan, Esq., having declined the honor, Thomas H. Muldoon accepted it.

On motion of Patrick Owens of Ward One, the executives of each ward were appointed a committee on credentials and in Ward Four, where the executive was absent, a substitute was appointed.

The committee consisted of the following: ward one, Patrick Owens; ward two, William A. Hogan; ward



THOMAS H. MULDOON,
Secretary of the Convention.

three, Jere. Murphy; ward four, Martin Hyde; ward five, J. Joseph O'Connor; ward six, John T. Donohue; ward seven, Andrew E. Barrett; ward eight, John Ryan; ward nine, James McElhoin.

The committee reported that each ward had nine delegates, who, with the executives and chairman of the convention, made 82 in all.

The temporary organization was then made permanent, and the next business in order being the nomination of a candidate for Mayor, Mr. Lawrence Cummings appeared upon the stage amid tremendous applause which lasted several minutes. When, at Mr. Cummings' request, the applause subsided, he placed in nomination, in a fine speech, the name of the successful candidate, Hon. Fisher H. Pearson.

Mr. Cummings' speech was an able one and was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke as follows:

MR. CUMMINGS' SPEECH.

Mr. Cummings' address was substantially as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

As I did when I learned of my defeat in the democratic caucuses for the nomination for Mayor, I wish again to return my sincere thanks to everyone who assisted me in the effort to get that nomination.

I have always believed that it was the duty of a man defeated in the caucuses to assist his opponent in the effort to secure an election, and it is with that purpose I have come here this evening.

Since the democratic caucus, I have had more leisure than for several months previous. Because I was beaten, I did not begin to think the world was coming to an end, or that the people of Lowell could not get along without my service.

I have watched the proceedings which led toward the convention with great interest. I have read the addresses made in support of the various republican candidates for Mayor, and I was surprised to find how little some men know about city affairs.

If they have a better knowledge of municipal affairs than they displayed on the stump, then they must have been attempting to deceive the average republican voter.

What I desire to call the particular attention of the voters to is the statement repeatedly made that if a republican mayor is elected then a reduction in the tax rate will immediately follow. I have followed the reports



LAWRENCE J. CUMMINGS, who nominated Mr. Pearson.

of addresses of republican speakers with the intention of ascertaining how that is going to be done. Let me call attention to some expenditures in various departments form which there can be no change next year unless there is a remarkable change in the management of the departments: Schools, $225,000; city debt and interest, $349,600; police and fire departments, $100,000 each; pauper, $85,000; commons, $10,000; health, $10,000; streets, $100,000; lighting, $70,000; sewer, $14,000; state tax, $65,000; county tax, $66,000; total, $1,209,000. These figures can easily be found in the Auditor's office. I have not touched the expenditure of many departments, and you will notice I have not referred to the larger expenditure in building sewers or for the care of schoolhouses and public buildings.

The republicans say, "Give us the Mayor and we will show you a greatly reduced tax rate." I say in return that unless there is a remarkable increase in the valuation of real estate, and personal property and a great decrease in the expenditure of departments which I have mentioned, there can be no great decrease in the tax rate next year.

I say also to the republican party: "You have had possession of every department of the city government except the mayoralty and public buildings for three years. You are in a majority sufficient in the City Council to override a Mayor's veto or recommendation. What has been done by any republican in the way of recommending a reduction of expenditure in the departments?" I must not forget also to remind the citizens of Lowell that the committee in charge of approving bills have in the City Council, School Committee, and Overseers of the Poor, republican majorities.

In the City Council, the democratic minority has not been granted this year the customary privilege of one member on approving bills. So in that instance, it can be claimed that every approved bill which went to the Mayor had the approval of the three republican members of the City Council. I ask the republican speakers to say, when they announce their intention to give a reduced tax rate, how they are going to do it. Taxpayers who have only their day's pay to depend on are particularly interested in any plan which any of the republican leaders have to suggest. I have been particular on this subject, gentlemen, as I want to arouse attention at once to what I consider an attempt on the part of republicans to deceive the voters.

In two weeks, gentlemen, we will face at the polls our opponents. They are our opponents with a vengeance. I would like to ask some good citizen who says he believes in non-partisanship to examine the record of the republican party in its dealings with the strong democratic minority for years in Lowell.

The gerrymander of Lowell, so far as the division of wards is concerned, is so outrageous that no one attempts to defend it. The manner in which the districts have been laid out is such that until the recent election of Henry J. Draper, over 6500 democrats of Lowell were kept without a single representative at the State House.

Not content with that, the republican legislature hastening to meet the demand of the republican city committee, took from the Mayor of Lowell the power of appointment vested in him by the people when they had a chance to express their opinion at the polls.

Again the republicans have not hesitated in the City Council, at the request of Ward Committees, to remove from office the democratic superintendent of public buildings, declared legally appointed by the Supreme Court.

How was that done? Not, I believe, in a parliamentary manner, but in a mock session of the Board of Aldermen.

Not content with taking from the people of Lowell the power they desired their Mayor to have, certain republicans went further. They asked the Legislature to transfer from the Mayor of Lowell to the governor the power to appoint a police and license commissioner. Your candidate for Mayor, Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, who will be nominated by acclamation tonight, appeared with other citizens in opposition to the plan. Col. J. W. Bennett, one of the candidates for Mayor in the republican caucuses tonight, to the surprise of many citizens, appeared before the committee of the legislature and practically said the people of Lowell were not safe people to entrust with the selection of a police and license commissioner.

It must not be taken for granted, gentlemen, that it is an easy task to defeat the strong republican party.

You have selected as your candidate for Mayor a young hustler. He has been known to keep the republican party busy many times until the polls closed on election day.

It is your duty to be careful in the selection of candidates for Purchasing Agent and members of the Board of Aldermen.

When Hon. Fisher H. Pearson is elected Mayor, I think he will be a disappointment to the republicans in the city government and throughout the city.

It can be honestly claimed that under the democratic mayors, Richardson, Donovan, Abbott, Fifield and Courtney of our day, as earnest an effort has been made for the welfare of Lowell as under any republican mayor.

I have said Mr. Pearson will be a disappointment to the republicans. They will be disappointed at the close of his term of office to find anything serious with which to attack him before the people.

I do not claim that Mr. Pearson as Mayor will be able to satisfy everyone. There will be disappointments naturally, as there have been under all administrations, but to the voter who is looking only for a good business administration, I think he will get it under Mayor Pearson.

It will require the assistance of every democrat to defeat the republican nominees. If I had been the nominee of the democratic caucuses, I should desire the co-operation of every member of the party to elect me. The test of sincere friendship to me will be the honest determination of every democrat to have success at the polls next election day.

In closing, gentlemen, let me again call attention to two facts which I think will not be disputed by men who say this city is in financial danger under any democratic mayor. It is the boast of the City Council committee on finance and the city treasurer that Lowell today, under Mayor Courtney, can borrow money at as low a rate of interest as most cities of the state. It is not disputed that the Board of Trade does not hesitate to recommend Lowell as a good city in which manufacturers should locate. This, in my judgment, answers the assertion of republican speakers that the city will be in danger under any democratic mayor. It gives me pleasure, gentlemen, to present to you, as the candidate of the democratic party for Mayor, the name of Hon. Fisher H. Pearson.

MR. CONWAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. A. A. Conway, in seconding the nomination, said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Democrats: I have great admiration for the gentleman who has so ably defended the honesty, integrity and the good intentions of the democratic party. The democratic party was well pleased when it had two such candidates as Lawrence Cummings and Fisher H. Pearson to vote for at the caucuses, and although Mr. Cummings was not victorious, I feel that the time is not far distant when we can confer on him the honorable title of Mayor of Lowell. When the forces were lined up against each other we made a fair fight, knowing that the defeated candidate would loyally support the choice of the voters. Had Mr. Pearson been defeated he would have come here tonight and done as Mr. Cummings has done so ably, and I consider it one of the most magnanimous acts ever done by any democrat in this city. I feel it a pleasure to second the nomination of Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, a young man born and educated in this city, a man whose entire hopes and ambitions are centred in the welfare and prosperity of his native city. I feel that if elected Mr. Pearson will give the city such a business administration as will reflect credit upon himself and his party.

The secretary then cast one ballot for Hon. Fisher H. Pearson as candidate for Mayor.

A few motions in regard to the purchasing agency were made and it was finally moved to proceed to ballot for a candidate for purchasing agent, the Chair appointing the following committee of five to receive, sort and count ballots: John C. King, John Ryan, Charles Clark, Jeremiah Murphy and Dennis Murphy.

Then the ballot was taken, each delegate passing to the center of the hall and depositing his ballot in the box. Then it was moved that the first ballot be informal.

Mr. Jeremiah Tompkins wanted each candidate for purchasing agent to have a representative at the counting of the vote, but a similar motion had been defeated previously and Dennis Murphy rose to a point of order on the matter, which was ruled off taken. Then Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Hogan spoke in favor of the former's motion, Mr. Hogan making another motion that the committee of five be increased to nine and that each candidate select a man. Mr. Owens said that a motion to increase the committee to nine would be in order. After a brief discussion, Mr. Hogan's motion prevailed, and each candidate was allowed his representative. The new committee was appointed as follows: Jeremiah Hayes, John H. Nolan, Andrew Gray and John T. Donohue, in addition to the original five.

On the witty suggestion of Mr. W. A. Hogan that the gentlemen with prepared speeches for candidates for purchasing agent be given a chance to talk, the chairman called for nominations and of course there were none. Then the informal ballot was taken.

THE INFORMAL BALLOT.

Previous to the meeting though it was not generally known, a conference was held at which John H. Reardon, Fred H. Rourke and Peter F. Conaton agreed in the interest of the party to retire from the fight, leaving but four candidates to be balloted for. The vote was as follows: Whole number cast 83; necessary for choice, 42; Andrew E. Barrett, 33; Joseph A. Green, 21; James McCarron, 9; Frank E. Stowell, 19; Coolidge R. Johnson, 1.

As there was one vote too many the ballot was declared null and void and a second but formal ballot was taken, the committee standing by the ballot box to prevent mistakes.

ANDREW E. BARRETT NOMINATED.

The first formal ballot resulted as follows: Whole number cast, 82; necessary for choice, 42; Andrew E. Barrett, 50; Joseph A. Green, 13; James McCarron, 4; Frank E. Stowell, 15.

And Mr. Barrett was declared nominated.

Mr. Hunt, in behalf of Mr. Stowell, moved to make the nomination unanimous and the motion prevailed.

The aldermanic nominations were then in order and the following committee of five was appointed, Dennis Murphy, John Ryan, Charles Clark, John King and Jeremiah Murphy.

William W. Bourdmanand Edward B. Pelree were then briefly placed in nomination for alderman from Ward One and on motion a formal ballot was taken.

ALDERMAN PEIRCE RE-NOMINATED.

It resulted as follows: Whole number, 82; necessary for choice, 42; William W. Boardman, 6; Edward B. Pelree, 71; Blanks, 2.

ALDERMAN COSGROVE RE-NOMINATED.

His nomination was made unanimous and Ward Two's nomination was taken up. Mr. Thomas H. Muldoon made a brief but eloquent speech putting in nomination Alderman Charles H. Cosgrove. Dr. Gagnon seconded the nomination and on motion of Jeremiah Murphy the secretary cast one ballot for Alderman Cosgrove.

MICHAEL J. DOWD, WARD THREE.

John J. Burns then placed in nomination the name of Michael J. Dowd as candidate for alderman from Ward Three in a brief but ringing speech. Frank J. Simonds seconded the nomination referring in stirring terms to Mr. Dowd's sterling democracy. Hon. John Welch also seconded the nomination, saying that in the recent contest the friends of Mr. Pearson recognized no abler foe than Mr. Dowd.

The secretary then cast one ballot for Mr. Dowd.

JAMES F. MISKELLA, WARD FOUR.

Ward Four's nomination being in order, Mr. Martin Hyde placed in nomination Councilman James F. Miskella whose three years in the Common Council endeared him to every fair-minded citizen in Lowell. Dennis J. Murphy seconded the nomination and the secretary cast one vote for Mr. Miskella.

GUY H. HOLBROOK, WARD FIVE.

J. Joseph O'Connor in making the nomination from Ward Five introduced the name of Dr. Guy H. Holbrook of Ward Five. The secretary then cast one ballot for Dr. Guy H. Holbrook.

JOHN C. BURKE, WARD SIX.

When Ward Six was reached, John T. Donohue nominated as the unanimous choice of his delegation, John C. Burke, Esq., and his name was received enthusiastically. The secretary cast one ballot for Mr. Burke.

JOSEPH E. VENNE, WARD SEVEN.

Hon. John Welsh, representing the Ward Seven delegation, placed in nomination the name of Joseph E. Venne for Ward Seven, as one of the ablest French residents in Lowell. E. J. Carroll seconded the nomination and one ballot was cast for Mr. Venne.

OLIVER A. LIBBY, WARD EIGHT.

In behalf of Ward Eight, Chairman Owens presented the name of Oliver A. Libby, who as always been an honest and hard-working democrat in all times and under all circumstances, a man who ran exceedingly well last year and who will be a strong candidate this year. The secretary cast one ballot for Mr. Libby.

COL. C. A. R. DIMON, WARD NINE.

Frank J. Simonds of the Ward Nine delegation placed in nomination as one of the strongest men yet placed on the ticket the name of Col. C. A. R. Dimon, whose name was received with great applause. There was another candidate, Mr. John E. Sullivan, who, through his disinterested democracy, had withdrawn in the interest of Col. Dimon. Mr. P. J. O'Brien seconded the nomination and one ballot was cast for him.

The executive committee was then instructed to fill vacancies and the convention adjourned at 10.30.

THE DELEGATES.

Following is a list of the eighty-two delegates who nominated the democratic ticket in Huntington hall last night:

John J. Hennessey, chairman of the democratic city committee.

WARD ONE.

Patrick Owens, executive; John Boyle, John J. Carrigg, John G. Gordon, Edward F. Cooney, Joseph F. Dawson, High Williams, John T. Maguire, Joseph T. Griffin.

WARD TWO.

William A. Hogan, executive; Patrick Coleman, John A. Sullivan, Patrick McCann, Patrick H. Lyons, Arthur J. Gagnon, Thomas H. Muldoon, James Curry, Octave Houle.

WARD THREE.

Jeremiah F. Murphy, executive; John J. Burns, Simon Cohen, William Rennaud, Leonard T. Moody, Philip McNulty, John J. Walsh, Peter F. Brady, Frank Reeves.

WARD FOUR.

Joseph H. Cormley, executive; Martin Hyde, Robert F. Hurley, James Ryden, John F. Conroy, Thomas H. Green, James E. Gorman, John E. Maguire, Thomas Mangan.

WARD FIVE.

John J. O'Connor, executive; Dennis J. Murphy, John J. O'Brien, Dennis A. Donahoe, William V. Hunt, Jere. McGlinchey, Thomas J. McCaffrey, Martin J. Crowe, Michael McMullen.

WARD SIX.

John T. Donohue, executive; Joseph H. McGrath, Thomas Gallagher, Thos. H. Morris, Jr.; Charles Clark, John P. Boyers, Edward Purcell, Owen Nerney, Henry Rogers.

WARD SEVEN.

Andrew E. Barrett, executive; James A. Ready, Jeremiah J. Hayes, John Welsh, James F. Holden, Cornelius Donovan, Joseph E. Venne, Philip P. Brown, Michael F. Donahoe.

WARD EIGHT.

John Ryan, executive; Eugene A. Shea, John H. McMahon, Peter F. Conaton, James F. Owens, John J. McCullough, Timothy V. Wholey, Charles W. Whitman, John L. Boyle.

WARD NINE.

James F. McElhoin, executive; John C. King, Patrick McGilly, James R. Sullivan, James E. Kennedy, Edward L. Redmond, Frank J. Simonds, William Fitzgerald, Jere. F. Tompkins.



The Evil Eye. Savage people have a superstition that an evil eye may be cast upon a person to bring all sorts of trouble and misfortune. That seems like a pretty foolish notion; but it isn't much worse than some of the notions which civilized people indulge in. One worn out superstition is the belief that if a man inherits weak lungs from his parents he is pretty sure to die of consumption. The actual fact is that if such a man will only take proper care of himself he will really be safer from consumption than a careless person who has no inherited weakness. Carelessness is the real evil eye. Carelessness will develop a tendency to consumption in any body.

The lungs are composed of very delicate, sensitive tissue, even in the healthiest person; that is why they yield so quickly to the attack of tainted blood. If the blood is allowed to get impure and impoverished, and bile-poisoned, the seeds of consumption will spring up in the best kind of a constitution. The real consumption-taint is in the blood.

Hundreds of cases of so-called "hereditary" consumption have been completely and permanently rooted out of the system by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, simply because it gives the blood-making glands power to pour a fresh abundant supply of rich, red, healthy, blood into the circulation. This drives out all poisonous and unhealthy germs. It stops the waste of tissue and the formation of morbid deposits; builds up fresh, normal, healthy lung tissue and solid, muscular strength.

In all the weakened debilitated conditions which are the forerunners of consumption, Dr. Pierce's Discovery is the most perfect nutritive and strength-builder. It is assimilated by the weakest stomachs.

BOWLING NEWS.

In the duck pin tournament at the Vesper club last night Team Five won the honors from Team Seven. Sherman had the best three-string total with 358. The score:

TEAM FIVE.

E. Carney	210
Ahlberg	245
L. F. Sherman	258
Holmes	256
Markland	195
Sturtevant	240
Totals	1344

TEAM SEVEN.

Butterfield	267
Flint	226
Perley	216
Simpson	202
Greig	235
Chandler	216
Totals	1297

POLICE NOTES.

HIGHWAYMAN INSANE—ALLEGED LOWELL BURGLAR.

James Hecklin, who terrorized Wilmington and Reading last spring and held up an electric car on the way from Lowell to Lynn, was yesterday adjudged insane in the Middlesex Superior criminal court by Judge Wardwell.

Hecklin had been examined three times by Dr. Jelly and Dr. Cowles of the State Insane Asylum. They declared that the negro was undoubtedly insane and dangerous.

Hecklin was ordered sent to Bridgewater, where he will be carefully guarded. The man had been in a hospital in Philadlphia, where a bullet was taken from his head. This, in the minds of the doctors caused mental irresponsibility.

ALLEGED LOWELL BURGLAR.

Frank M. Coburn of Lowell, Mass., was arrested Sunday evening charged with breaking and entering the place of John Doherty, 16 Central street. Coburn left the employ of Dorherty with a key to the shop in his possession and was found in there during last evening, after being warned to keep out.—Manchester Union.

PRES. M. F. FINLEY

OF THE COLUMBIANS HIGHLY HONORED.

One of the most complete surprises was given Saturday evening by his brother members to Mr. Michael F. Finley of the Columbians, of which Mr. Finley is president. At 8 o'clock a special meeting was called and Mr. Michael Carey, in behalf of the members of the club, presented Mr. Finley with a purse of money containing $100. Mr. Finley made an eloquent speech of acceptance. After a bountiful spread, an entertainment was given by the following: Solo from the opera of Wang, Mr. Michael Carey; piano solo, William Buckley; soft shoe dancing, William Sullivan; quartette singing by Messrs. Flanagan, Welch, McCaffrey, and Finley.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No To Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Mr. PEARSON'S ACCEPTANCE

Ringing Letter Defining His Position Upon the Issues.

He Will Always Be a Democrat—But Will Put Interests of the City Above Those of his Party—He Will Not Allow Any Quasi-Public Corporation to Impose Upon the City or the People.

The following communication from the Chairman and Secretary of the convention was received by Mr. Pearson this forenoon:

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 29, 1897.

Hon Fisher H. Pearson:

Sir—We have the honor to notify you that at the democratic municipal convention held in Huntington Hall, this 29th day of November, 1897, you were unanimously nominated as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Mayor of the City of Lowell.

Respectfully yours,
—James F. Owens,
Chairman.
—Thomas H. Muldoon,
Secretary of the Convention.

MR. PEARSON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

James F. Owens, Chairman; Thomas H. Muldoon, Secretary of the Democratic Municipal Convention:

Gentlemen—Your communication notifying me of the action of the convention in nominating me as the democratic candidate for Mayor is received, and I accept your nomination.

My duty during the next fortnight is simply to use every effort to bring about the success of the democratic ticket, and I shall hesitate at no honorable means to so do.

The convention has made this effort the easier, by placing on the ticket with me an exceptionally strong representative and well balanced group of candidates for the offices of Aldermen and Chief of the Department of Supplies, and I can heartily co-operate with them in all measures, to insure election and to serve the city's interest when elected.

I accept your nomination, feeling that the republican city governments of the past few years have shown incapacity for giving the city of Lowell the clean moral and economical government, that the people have a right to expect, and I know that the democratic party in power can, and will give an administration of affairs that will meet the approval of all.

There has been too much compromise in our public affairs and too much shifting of responsibility. A measure must be either right or wrong. If right, it should be adopted; if wrong it should be rejected. Compromises have no part in good government.

Party lines are drawn in municipal politics in this city. I am a democratic nominee and if elected, shall remain a democrat. While I seek and shall, if elected, at all times welcome the counsel and advice of all citizens, irrespective of political affiliations, upon matters concerning the public weal, I do not seek, and shall not accept the advice of republicans, however prominent, upon matters of democratic policy.

The democratic party is fully capable of managing its own political affairs, and voters of other parties who support democratic candidates, do so knowingly and with the deliberate intention of giving that party the management of the city's business.

The people are wearied of unseemly political contentions at City Hall; they want clean, well-constructed streets; they want complete police and fire protection; they want ample school accommodations for all children who may require instructions, and they demand that these things be supplied them with the greatest possible perfection, at the least possible expense.

The tax rate is too high, considering how little the people have received in return. The tax payers of Lowell do not desire parsimony in the expenditure of the city's money; they do not want low priced, inferior labor, nor do they want imperfect work. They want their money's worth. If $10,000 is expended upon the street or other departments they expect the equivalent of $10,000 in results.

I promise for myself and my party associates, if elected, that we shall give the city better results with lower taxes than have been given heretofore. If we do not, we would deserve to be repudiated when we come before the people for re-election.

All quasi-public corporations such as gas, electric light, and street railroad companies, are operated for private gain, and those who have invested their money in them are entitled to a fair return upon the capital invested. These companies, however, are granted the use of the public highways conditionally; and by wise and proper laws are subject to municipal control. The people have a right to receive in return for the privileges they have granted, good and efficient service, a due regard for their rights as individuals and good faith on the part of such corporations.

The city should not harass these companies nor should it favor them with unwarranted concessions. Public necessity and convenience should be the sole consideration in granting privileges to corporations of this class.

I shall, if elected, exercise every power I possess, to prevent imposition upon the city or interference with public rights on the part of any of these companies.

I shall refuse to sanction any expenditure of the city's money for junkets, so-called, or for any similar purpose.

The city has squandered many thousands of dollars in experimenting with impractical systems of heating, lighting and ventilation and in apparatus used in various departments. While I believe in taking advantage of all genuine improvements and in keeping abreast of the times, I feel that the city cannot afford to experiment, and I am satisfied that democratic officials would oppose, by every possible means, all attempts to foist upon the people any system not fully tested and found satisfactory.

Petitions to the City Council should be acted upon as promptly as a due regard for the city's welfare will permit and political matters should give way to public business.

City employes should receive proper compensation for their labor and I shall not permit any violation of law in regard to the hours of labor in any city department.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Democracy of Lowell through their representatives in convention, for the confidence reposed in me, and I promise them that the trust shall be sacredly guarded. Very respectfully yours,
—Fisher H. Pearson.

ANOTHER VICTIM

OF REED, THE BUNCO STEERER AT WORCESTER.

Worcester, Nov. 29.—Another victim of John Reed, the alleged bunco steerer now confined in jail, at Worcester, awaiting trial, was found today. He is Charles R. Brown of Gardner. Brown identified Reed in his cell as the man who buncoed him out of $2000 November 1. He says that Reed, with a companion, employed the three card monte trick.

Brown's story is that Reed and his companion fell in with him and induced him to play cards. Brown was an easy winner to the extent of $1000. He drew $2000 out of the bank for capital for a game later. He put his money taken from the bank, in a box provided by one of the sharpers, together with his $1000 winnings. He took the box home with him, intending to return in the afternoon.

His curiosity was so great that he could not refrain from examining his bundle of money. It was the same old game. Instead of $3000 that he expected, he found a stone wrapped in a newspaper and a letter which advised him to beware of the dangers of gambling. He has got the letter yet.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

NOTICE.

The Estey company, 115 Merrimack street, are now offering great inducements to the musical public and will give each purchaser of a piano during the month of December a large handsome banquet lamp, also three months' lessons, stool, scarf, and book. Look at their windows over the Railroad National Bank and a call at their parlors will save you money.

Now is the time to visit Leggatt & Co.'s store. Jewelry and silver novelties. 70 Central street.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

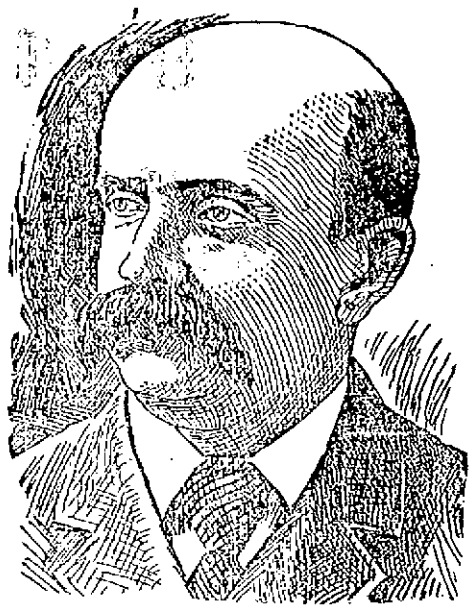
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

$100 TO ANY MAN.

Will Pay $100 for Any Case of Weakness in Men They Treat and Fail to Cure.

An Omaha Company places for the first time before the public a MAGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of Lost Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness and Restoration of Life Force in old and young men. No worn-out French remedy; contains no Phosphorous or other harmful drugs. It is a WONDERFUL TREATMENT—magical in its effects—positive in its cure. All readers who are suffering from a weakness that blights their life, causing that mental and physical suffering peculiar to Lost Manhood, should write to the STATE MEDICAL COMPANY, Suite 648, Range 13, of Omaha, Neb., and they will send you absolutely FREE a valuable paper on these diseases and positive proofs of their truly MAGICAL TREATMENT. Thousands of men who have lost all hope of a cure are being restored by them to a perfect condition.

This MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their directions or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fail to cure. They are perfectly reliable; have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cure, Free Sample, or C.O.D. fake. They have $250,000 capital and guarantee to cure every case they treat or refund every dollar; or their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write them today.



EDWARD B. PEIRCE.
Candidate for Alderman.



CHARLES H. COSGROVE.
Candidate for Alderman.



MICHAEL J. DOWD.
Candidate for Alderman.



JAMES F. MISKELLA.
Candidate for Alderman.



DR. GUY HOLBROOK.
Candidate for Alderman.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

For Aldermen and Purchasing Agent.



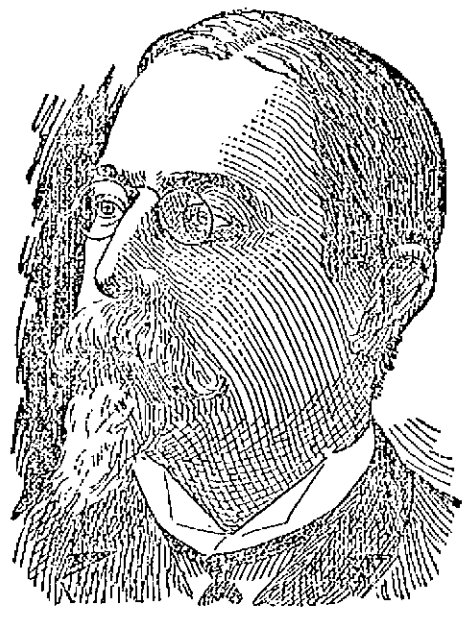
JOHN C. BURKE.
Candidate for Alderman.



JOSEPH E. VENNE.
Candidate for Alderman.



OLIVER A. LIBBY.
Candidate for Alderman.



COL. C. A. R. DIMON.
Candidate for Alderman.



ANDREW E. BARRETT,
Candidate for Purchasing Agent.

Sketches of Candidates.

HON. FISHER H. PEARSON.

Every democrat and nearly every republican in Lowell knows Hon. Fisher Hildreth Pearson, the democratic standard bearer in the coming municipal campaign. Mr. Pearson was born in this city Nov. 26, 1866; was educated in the public schools and graduated from the High school, being a Carney medal scholar of the class of '81. He went to Dartmouth College and then to Boston University law school. After graduating from the latter institution, he was admitted to the bar and has practiced his profession since. Politically, he is a hard worker, with plenty of push and energy. He is a nephew of the late General Butler. In his first political battle as a candidate for aldermanic honors in 1891, he was very nearly successful, the winner in relative position, after the recount losing to Alderman Stowell by a very narrow margin. Mr. Pearson was elected senator at a time when democratic success seemed impossible and defeated H. S. Foss by a magnificent majority. His service as chairman of the democratic city committee was very commendable. Mr. Pearson is married and with his wife and child resides in Centralville.

EDWARD B. PEIRCE.

Alderman Edward B. Peirce won his nomination by his noble efforts as a member of this year's board of aldermen. He was elected last year as the democratic representative from Ward One, although he resides in Ward Eight. As a business man, he enjoys a distinction among the business people of this city. He is no novice in politics or in municipal affairs, for in the eighties Commodore Peirce served in the Common Council and was president of that body. He has served as a member of the Water Board and his administration at that time was commended by the republican organs. During this year, nearly every matter pertaining to municipal business of every character was introduced by Alderman Peirce. As a speaker, he enjoys a peculiar distinction and is ready at all times to accept a challenge to debate. He is fortified with a fine knowledge of public affairs. For many years he has been connected with the law department of the New York and New England railroad. He is a large property holder and is a resident of the Highlands. Like all loyal Highlanders, he belongs to the Highland club.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE.

The youngest member of this year's board of aldermen is deserving of the honor bestowed on him last night by the democratic convention. Alderman Cosgrove's course this year has been thoroughly democratic. He is a young man, ambitious, honest, and upright. He is a graduate of the public schools, the High school, Holy Cross college, and Boston University. He is a lawyer by profession. He is 27 years old and is a member of the Alpine club. He resides on Merrimack street and is not married. Last year he was one of two democratic candidates who were victorious at the polls.

MICHAEL J. DOWD.

There is no individual in Lowell who can boast of a more respectful prominence than Michael J. Dowd. Mr. Dowd's candidacy was not thought of until yesterday afternoon and it was only after repeated urging that he consented to run. Mr. Dowd's circle of friends in Lowell is certainly large, and they are of the character who remain loyal and faithful to the end. He richly deserves the recognition of his party. As city clerk, he was praised by republicans as well as democrats for the efficient service rendered the city. It was a usual occurrence to accompany the vote of thanks to the city clerk, by the board of aldermen, by remarks in appreciation of Mr. Dowd's work by individual members of the board. George Tryder, a republican, while chairman of the board, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Dowd's ability. Since his retirement from the city clerkship, Mr. Dowd has been appointed to the water board. He is at present a member of the firm of O'Hearn Dowd, clothiers.

JAMES F. MISKELLA.

The Ward Four candidate, Councilman Miskella has served three years in the lower board and this year is the acknowledged leader of the democratic councilmanic forces. Mr. Miskella from the first realized that he was elected to the council primarily to assist in managing the city's business, and he has at all times been prominent in debate on matters of public welfare. He is a leading member of the Foresters, and recently attended the national convention at Denver. Col. He is also a member of the Burke Temperance Institute. He occupies a position with the Lowell One Price Clothing company. His course in the Council will commend him to the taxpayers, who feel it incumbent upon themselves to place only the best men on guard.

DR. GUY HOLBROOK.

Last year, one of the best vote getters of the democrats nominated for alderman was Dr. Guy Holbrook of Ward Five. Dr. Holbrook was beaten by a few votes. Still he demonstrated that he was strong with the voters. He is one of the most affable of men, with a pleasant word for everybody. He has never held public office, and in fact never took an active interest in political affairs till last year. As a physician, he enjoys an extensive practice, in which he has been very successful. Dr. Holbrook resides in Central street, and has an office in the Shedd building, corner of Central and Appleton streets.

JOHN C. BURKE.

John C. Burke, democratic nominee for alderman, from Ward Six, is a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, where he was born August 15, 1854. When but a mere child he came with his parents to this country. The family remained in New York until the breaking out of the civil war when they removed to Albany, Vt. Before entering upon the study of law he was employed in the construction department of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad and the Burlington and Lamoyle railroad. He studied in the law office of W. W. Mills at Craftsbury, and was admitted to practice in 1879. He came to Lowell in 1880 and with Hon. J. N. Marshall and Mr. M. L. Hamblett, formed the law firm, Marshal, Hamblett and Burke. At present the firm is Burke, Marshal and Corbett, the latest member of the firm being James F. Corbett, a brilliant young attorney. During Cleveland's first campaign Mr. Burke delivered 110 speeches and won reputation as a ready and efficient speaker. He is married and has two children.

JOSEPH E. VENNE.

Joseph E. Venne, the Ward Seven aldermanic candidate is a native of Canada and came to this city about ten years ago. He immediately established himself in the dry goods business on Merrimack street, opposite Race street, and has made a success of it. He is a married man and is the father of two children. He resides at 20 Varney street. He has never been actively engaged in politics, but has watched the progress of the city and has kept himself posted on municipal affairs. He is a member of many French social and fraternal organizations and has held office in every one with which he has been connected. No better representative of the French democrats could have been selected.

OLIVER A. LIBBY.

Oliver A. Libby is a job printer over the old Boston & Maine depot. He is a resident of Ward Eight and was the candidate from that ward last year. He was defeated by only a few votes. He is a total abstainer, but believes in the local option law on the liquor question. He is a democrat who does not believe in excessive restraints upon personal liberty. He is a thorough believer in the application of democratic principles in city, state, and nation. Should he be elected, he will make a public servant of whom the city may well be proud.

COL. C. A. R. DIMON.

Col. Charles Augustus Ropes Dimon, the candidate from Ward Nine, is a native of Fairfield, Conn., where he was born April 27, 1841. Colonel Dimon has a military record that is interesting. He comes of a military family. He served through the entire war. He has been connected with the United States Cartridge company for 24 years, six of which were spent as superintendent and the last two as agent. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1878-9; has served on the Water Board; and is a member of the Board of Trade, M.M.A., Martin Luthers, Vesper-Country club, Humane society, and Day Nursery association. He is also prominent in the Loyal Legion, and Post 42, G.A.R. General Dimon will be elected without doubt and republicans will embrace the opportunity to vote for this representative citizen, taxpayer, and business man.

ANDREW E. BARRETT.

The democratic nominee for purchasing agent, Andrew E. Barrett, is a young man of eleven years' business experience. He is a Lowell boy, having been born in the house on Salem street where he has resided all his life. His education was received in the old Bartlett school under the late Samuel Bement. Afterwards he attended the High school and graduated when he had reached his fifteenth year. He is among the youngest pupils of the school who have been favored with a diploma. Immediately after graduation he engaged in the grocery business with his brothers, Edward and William Barrett, in Salem street. He is at present associated with them under the firm name of Barrett brothers. It is a successful business and they have conducted it well and not a little of this prosperity is due to Andrew's personal efforts.

It is only fair and natural to assume that this success which has marked his business career will attend his administration at City Hall if he is elected Purchasing Agent.

Mr. Barrett is 26 years of age and is a member of the democratic city committee and also of the executive committee. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus.

COL. JIM KNOCKS 'EM OUT

(Continued from Page 1.)

Ward Four—Charles D. Martin.
Ward Seven—*James H. McKinley.
—*Re-nominated.

PURCHASING AGENT.

Virgil G. Barnard.

WARD ONE.

About 150 people had gathered at Jackson hall at 3 o'clock when Councilman Dana called to order and read the caucus call. Then came the election of a chairman and R. J. McKenzie was unanimously elected. The other officers, all of whom were elected without opposition, were as follows: Secretary James G. Hill; ballot clerks, Fred S. Osterhout, Joseph Champagne; checkers, David Blakely, Fred C. Brennan, George W. Paige; counters, Frank T. Hunford, Thomas W. Kelcher, Mark Smith; challenging committee, Wm. Hounsell, Robert Gordon, James Tryon.

There is practically no excitement about the hall at the opening, and the workers most in evidence were those for Gordon and Paige for the Council nomination.

For Mayor—Bennett, 188; Wilson, 218; Lawton, 183. Purchasing Agent, V. G. Barnard, 512. Alderman—E. T. Goward, 535. Common Council—Amadare B. Bosen, 287; C. W. Dana, 333; W. H. Gordon, 236; Charles D. Paige, 452; Samuel Scott, 288. School committee—A. H. Schonlcraft, 518. Overseer of Poor, Samuel Holgate, 303; Homer B. Nay, 272. City committee, Hon. Geo. E. Putnam, Joseph E. Pattee, Moses Wyman, Thomas W. Thompson, William Hounsell, Homer B. Nay.

A recount of the votes of candidates for the Common Council, as between Bosen and Scott, left them a tie, and a new caucus in Ward One has been ordered for tonight.

WARD TWO.

The Ward Two caucus was held in the basement of the Green school hall and was called to order at 6.15 o'clock.

George E. Varney was elected chairman and George S. Holt secretary. The voting began at 6.30 o'clock.

For Mayor—Bennett, 58; Wilson, 69; Lawton, 41. For purchasing agent, V. G. Barnard, 134. For alderman—Lucius A. Derby, 135. Common Council—Wallace Bennett, 130; George H. Frye, 128; Edward F. Lawrence, 120. For school committee—Harry E. Wilson, 142. For Overseer of Poor, George S. Holt, 138. City committee—George H. Frye, Wallace Bennett, George E. Varney, Geo. S. Holt, Frederick Dix, Alvin G. Bowers.

WARD THREE.

An immense vote was got out here. Joseph Nutter was chairman and Geo. T. Woodward secretary. The following was the vote:

Bennett 508; Lawton 178; Wilson, 297. For purchasing agent—Barnard, 796. For alderman—A. P. Bateman, 321; William H. Brown, 274; Charles G. Thurston, 342. For Common Council—Charles H. Noble, 251; James Smith, 593; John S. Stratton, 478; Burton H. Wiggin, 511; Oliver D. Wilder, 657. For Overseer of Poor—Horace Ellis, 479; Franklin S. Pevey, 463.

The following were elected members of the city committee: James W. Bennett, Alfred P. Bateman, William Liddle, C. G. Thurston, Richard Dobbins, and Burton H. Wiggin.

WARD FOUR.

Robert W. Mountford was chairman and Carl Santesson clerk. The vote was as follows:

For Mayor—Bennett, 101; Lawton, 20; Wilson, 165. For purchasing agent—Barnard, 251. For alderman—Fred A. Tuttle, 209. For Common Council—Jas. Bennett, 225; Josah Feindel, 221; Joseph A. Howarth, 226; for school committee, Nathaniel W. Matthews, 217; For Overseer of the Poor—Charles D. Martin, 248.

The following were elected members of the city committee for two years: William M. Rodger, Albert Bastow; Benjamin F. Taylor, James Gammell, Jr., Albert Stopherd, and Howard E. Chase.

WARD FIVE.

A. G. Walsh presided here and Frank Hough was clerk.

The vote was as follows: Wilson, 100; Bennett, 86; Lawton, 69; Barnard, 207. For alderman—Dr. T. C. Waller, 214. For Common Council—Reed, 204; Gilman, 201; Coote, 193.

The following were elected members of the city committee for two years—George W. Poore, John Wilkinson, Alfred Leblanc, C. J. Morse, C. F. Davis, and Alfred Lyford.

WARD SIX.

George F. Marston presided and A. S. Thompson was secretary.

The vote was as follows: For Mayor—Bennett, 168; Lawton, 270; Wilson, 237. For purchasing agent—Barnard, 592. For alderman—E. S. Eastman, 383; E. S. Hopie, 251. For Common Council—Beaulieu, 563; Leighton, 561; Taylor, 560.

The following city committee was elected—W. A. Arnold, E. W. Philbrick, Aime Gauthier, George H. Taylor, Charles H. Ham and Laforest Beals.

WARD SEVEN.

Walter Coburn and George D. Kimball were the officers and the vote was as follows: For Mayor—Bennett, 259; Lawton, 316; Wilson, 210. For purchasing agent—Barnard, ——. For alderman—Samuel Chapin, 356; Francis P. Rivet, 335. For Common Council—Clovis Belanger, 476; Alfred J. Howe, 573; Charles H. Merrill, 533; Eben B. Stafford, 501. For school committee—Andrew G. Swapp, ——. For Overseer of Poor—James H. McKinley, 578; Lorenzo E. Smith, 228.

WARD EIGHT.

George L. Fowler and Wallace G. Parker were the officers here and the vote was as follows:

For Mayor—Bennett, 488; Lawton, 182; Wilson, 423. For purchasing agent—Barnard, 584. For aldermen—George L. Hooper, 919; Willard Everett, 1. For Common Council—Ben F. Dunkley, 448; Arthur W. Lang, 839; Chas. F. Libby, 790; James McDowell, 461; Anthony D. Mitten, 507; E. W. Sturtevant, 1.

The following were elected members of the city committee—W. S. Watson, Fred E. Bean, Fred Batchelder, Caleb L. Smith, John S. Chandler, and Martin L. Kirkeby.

WARD NINE.

Jesse H. Shepard and George H. Stevens officiated and the vote was as follows:

For Mayor—Bennett, 229; Wilson, 237, Lawton, 221. For purchasing agent—V. G. Barnard, ——. For aldermen—Carpenter, 187; Abbott Lawrence, 345; Elisha Neale, 149. For Comon Council—E. B. Carr, 144; George W. Casey, 91; T. P. Hall, 240; Halvar Lofgren, 171; Walter E. Murkland, 305; Albert J. Ryan, 106; Louis E. Sykes, 291; S. Foster Whipple, 174; John Warburton, 347; Clarence Whittet, 261. For school committee—A. G. Thompson, 618.

The following were elected members of the city committee—Frank W. Howe, Claude W. Mountford, William T. True, Frank W. Hurd, Dr. W. H. Downs, and D. N. Pickering.

DEATHS.

PARKER—Elbridge G. Parker, the well known coal dealer, died yesterday morning, aged 76 years 1 days, at the residence of his daughter in South Acton. Deceased leaves two children, Frank H. of this city, and Mrs. Hiram J. Hapgood of South Acton. Funeral services will be held at 1.30 Wednesday afternoon at the home of his daughter in South Acton.

CONNELLY—Mary Connelly, aged 71 years, died yesterday afternoon at 218 Adams street. She leaves three sons, Michael, Peter, and Frank, and one brother, Michael Riley.

Nearly Perfect Baths.

It is said that the baths recently completed in Harrogate, Yorkshire, England, are more nearly perfect than any others in the world. In addition to the pumproom, winter garden, Turkish and Russian baths, etc., there are inhalation rooms, with a sulphur water fountain, and a pulverization room, where medicated waters may be applied to the nose, eyes, ears, etc. The cost of erection was $600,000.—Exchange

BLUE PEOPLE BRIGHT.

The business man's friend, Bicola Pills, are a scientific remedy, and the only perfect cure for the diseases of the nervous system. A remedy adapted for the banker, doctor, lawyer, preacher, and merchant. While Bicola Pills are intended for all who are afflicted with nervous weakness, they are particularly adapted to women suffering from a weakened condition of the nervous system, with prostration, faintness, etc. Bicola Pills give immediate relief—for rheumatism, and all blood and nervous troubles. Discovered and perfected by THE TURNERS of Philadelphia. **The Turners** also make

TARZINA—The only ointment for skin troubles. Cures Piles.
TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.

SPECIAL AGENTS IN LOWELL.

F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Hildyard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle Beallieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomassen, J. S. Westwood, George A. Willson & Co.

A good chance to try

DR. KINGFORD'S

RED CLOVER SARSAPARILLA

is offered at Gordale's Drug Store this week. Call and try a sample dose.

TIMELY ILLUSTRATIONS.



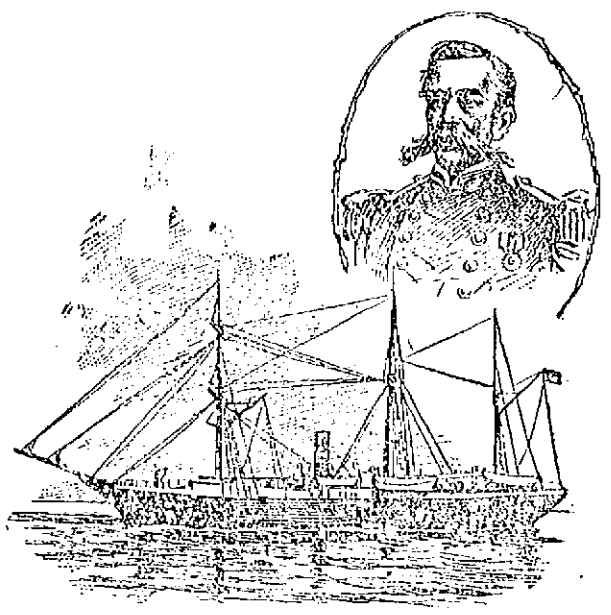
JOCKEY TOD SLOANE.

Tod Sloane, the American jockey, has made a great reputation on the British turf. He has won race after race against the best English jockeys. He is called the Beau Brummel of the turf.



MLLE. NELLIE NEUSTRATTER.

Mlle. Nellie Neustratter is again attracting the attention of all Paris. She was an important personage three years ago in a divorce trial in New York involving names of international fame. Now, says the New York World, she reappears using the carriage, coachman and footmen of Count Castellane, the husband of Anna Gould.



CAPTAIN FRANK TUTTLE AND THE BEAR.

Captain Tuttle is in charge of the government expedition designed to rescue the seven American and one Norwegian whaling ships imprisoned in the ice off Point Barrow. About 265 men are in peril.



AT THE HEAD OF LAKE LINDEMAN.

This scene is from a photograph taken at the end of the terrible Chilkat pass.

COWS WENT MAD.

The Animals Exhibited Strong Symptoms of Hydrophobia.

Within the last few weeks three cows belonging to the herd of W. G. Lown have died on his farm in Virginia, near Washington, from hydrophobia. An outbreak of this disease among cattle is an unusual thing, and the experiments which have been conducted by the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department as a sequel of this case have been watched with the greatest interest.

The fact that several cows in his herd showed symptoms of disease was communicated by Mr. Lown to an official of the bureau several weeks ago, and an inspector was sent to investigate the case and report on the nature of the disease and take the necessary steps to prevent it from spreading. The inspector was astonished to find that the diseased animals exhibited strong and well defined symptoms of rabies.

The origin of this case is obscure. That the three cows had been bitten by a rabid dog or other animal and that death resulted from this cause no doubt whatever is entertained by the officials who investigated the case and under whose direction the experiments were made. So well established was this fact regarded by them that an official communication was sent by the acting chief of the bureau of animal industry to the health officer of the District of Columbia, giving an outline of the facts and certifying that the remainder of the herd was free from infection.—Exchange.

BUILT OF STOLEN LUMBER.

A Town In Maine That Bears a Queer Reputation.

According to a story lately put into circulation among the river men, Eddington Bend on the Penobscot river bears the questionable distinction of having been built of lumber filched from the river. Near Bangor the river makes a generous bend, above which stand big mills which for more than 50 years have been filling up the river bed with sawdust and sending down stream many stray boards which have lodged in the bend.

In the summer of 1845, according to this story, a single individual mysteriously constructed a little shanty at the bend. The mill men laughed at the newcomer's enterprise. Some poor men heard the tale, and in two years six huts were clustered around the first. Since then these have been replaced by a score of well built dwellings, a church and several shops. Each year's picking is so small that no lumber owner has seen fit to chase his stray stock. The little village still grows and prospers. Although most of the inhabitants are highly respectable people, they are called "the river rats" by the mill men up river.—Boston Transcript.

A TINY SWITCHMAN.

Five-year-old Lad Who Holds a Responsible Position.

In the last few weeks passengers on the Jersey City trolley lines have often noticed a very small boy turning a switch at the corner of Clinton and Second streets.

This little 5-year-old boy, Jack Mulvaney, tends the switch from early morning until late at night. It is really a responsible position, but this tiny boy performs the duties of the place better than the grown up boys who have heretofore tormented the motormen by their carelessness. Jack is certainly the youngest switchman in the country.

The street railway company do not employ the switchman. The motormen keep him for their accommodation and pay him a penny apiece, because he saves them the trouble of jumping on and off the cars at that point.

To satisfy the child he was allowed to take the switching iron. It weighs four pounds and is almost as tall as Jack himself. The little fellow started in that day, and every day since has been at his post early and late. He never misses a car and is a thorough expert in dodging cars and heavy trucks.

Bride Carried In a Sedan Chair.

Some rather peculiar features were connected with the wedding at Oconomowoc, Wis., of Miss Buda Mae Peck of Oconomowoc to Charles Harries Simms of Dayton, O., which was celebrated in Zion Episcopal church.

The bridal party walked to the church, the bride being carried in a sedan chair, supported by her two brothers. There were many elegant and valuable presents. The bride and groom will reside at Dayton. They left last night for their wedding journey, going east, to sail later for Europe.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Boy Klondikers Repent.

The whereabouts of Ernest Vail of Port Richmond, N. Y., the youth who fled from his home recently on a Klondike gold hunting expedition, was ascertained through a letter received by Charles M. Vail, his father, begging Mr. Vail to come to New Milford, N. J. The boy wrote that he was penitent and penniless and that there was no gold in sight. He also wrote that Robert Williams and George Vaughn of Mariner Harbor, who were supposed to be up the Hudson river cruising in a small boat, were with him and were also anxious to get home.—Exchange.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and buy it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

First class printing done at this office.

Carlsbad Water a Natural Alterative

Carlsbad Water is in no sense a mere purgative, as most people believe, but is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation and removes obstruction by aiding nature, and not by sudden and excessive stimulation, as most cathartic remedies do. Its action is certain and a cure when effected is permanent. Not infrequently patients have to use the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, in addition to the water, as a laxative.

Beware of imitations. The genuine Carlsbad Water and Carlsbad Sprudel Salt must have the seal of the City of Carlsbad and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York," on every label.

SHAKESPEARE A FAILURE.

What One of "The Workers" Thought of the Great Bard's Work.

Walter A. Wyckoff in the September Scribner's tells in his narrative, "The Workers," what one of them thought of Shakespeare: "When I go to the theater, I go to laugh. I want to see pretty girls and lots of them, and I want to see them dance. I want songs as I can understand the words of and lots of jokes and horse play. You don't get me to the theater to see no show got up by Shakespeare nor any of them fellows as lived 2,000 years ago. What did they know about us fellows as are living now? Pete, you mind that Tim Healy in the union, him that's full of wind in the meetings? Once he gave me a book to read, and he says it's a theater piece wrote by Shakespeare and the best there was. I read more'n an hour on that piece, and I'm damned if there was a joke into it nor any sense neither."

RENT RECEIPTS.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

MRS. DUPONT

Cor. Moody and Cabot Sts.

Has opened a new and commodious store with a complete line of Dry and Fancy Goods. First class stock. Lowest prices. Dress Making a specialty. Store open every evening. No bother to show goods, come one, come all. She also has a line of Skirts of her own make.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

LIKE A CYCLONE

Terrible Gale Swept English Coast Today.

MANY FATALITIES AND TERRIBLE WRECKS REPORTED

Scores of Bodies Were Washed Ashore.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Nov. 29.—The gale which swept the English coast yesterday, doing much damage, raged all night and amounted to a cyclone this morning. The storm was accompanied by hail and snow. There is a long list of fatalities, wrecks, and damage to property. Scores of boats were washed ashore. Vessels are reported ashore on every part of the coast and many ships are known to have foundered, with a probable loss of all hands. The sea wall at Scarborough has been washed away and the passenger and mail service across the channel has been mostly suspended.

THREE ASPHYXIATED.

ENGINEER, CONDUCTOR AND THE BRAKEMAN SUFFOCATED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Port Huron, Mich. Nov. 29.—Asphyxiation caused the death of the engineer conductor and brakeman in a Grand Trunk railway tunnel last night. The train that was being hauled through broke in two in the tunnel and the engine backed down to get the detached portion. For hours nothing was heard of them and the searchers found them dead. The gas came from the hard coal used in the locomotives.

LANGUAGE ORDINANCES

IN AUSTRIA MAY BE MODIFIED SHORTLY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vienna, Nov. 29.—It is stated that as soon as the new cabinet is formed Baron Von Franck Hum will enter into negotiation with the leaders of the Germans and Czechs with a view to bringing about a modification of the language ordinances which have caused the riotous scenes in the lower house almost amounting to a revolution and caused the downfall of the late government.

CARD SHARPER SENTENCED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Nov. 29.—William C. Woodward, known as Big Hawley, convicted of blackmail on Samuel Brixham, was today sentenced to five years imprisonment. He is the most acute card sharper alive today.

ANOTHER BOSTON SUICIDE

DESPONDENT MAN TURNS ON THE GAS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Nov. 29.—Charles H. Durrell, aged 60 years, was found dead in bed this morning with the gas turned on full force. He was despondent.

DEATHS.

McBRIDE—James A. McBride, aged 51 years, died last night at 2 Sutherland street. He leaves a mother and three brothers.

FITZGERALD—Dr. Orrin Fitzgerald proprietor of Colonial Hall, Tyngsboro, died in Allston, November 25. He had been ill for a long time.

WOMEN PRESENT

At Thorn's Trial Asked to Withdraw.

WHEN UNFIT TESTIMONY WAS OFFERED.

Lawyer Howe's Terrible Arraignment of Mr. Nack.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Nov. 29.—When court opened this morning in the Thorn trial forty women were present, but all but three withdrew when the sheriff said that a part of the evidence would be unfit for ladies to hear. Lawyer Howe began his opening address for the defense and launched forth into a terrible arraignment of Mrs. Nack, whom he declared was the real murderer of Guldensuppe. He said: "She was a midwife, which is only a convertible term for a murderous abortionist."

Thorn was called in his defense and said his real name is Torsewisky, and he came to this country seventeen years ago. He first met Mrs. Nack one year and a half ago. He loved her up to the moment she took the witness stand on his first trial. He told the jury in his own way how Mrs. Nack committed the crime and described how he assisted her in disposing of the body, substantially as related in his statement of Friday last.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 29.—Irving, the nineteen-months-old son of Charles June was burned to death last night in bed. His parents went out and during their absence the lamp overturned and the child was burned to a crisp.

CORNER STONE LAID.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Nov. 29.—The corner stone of the new Congregational House, which will be similar to the Bible House of New York, was laid this noon by Governor Wolcott. Rev. William Barr made an address.

A NEW MARKET

Gloucester Becomes the Fish Centre.

ALL IN SHORE FISH LANDING THERE.

A New Epoch in the City's History.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 29.—Today marks the beginning of a new epoch in the city's history. It is the date when "In Shore" fish will be received at this port instead of at Boston, which means that Gloucester will become the headquarters of the fresh fish business as well as of the salt fish business and the fish of hundreds of vessels will be landed here instead of at Boston.

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION

OPPOSED BY CHICAGO CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNIONS.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—By a vote of 41 to 5, the delegation to the Central Trades and Labor unions placed themselves on record yesterday as opposed to further restriction of immigration, saying it is not responsible for the present condition of wage workers in this or any other country.

THE BODY IDENTIFIED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Rochester, N. H., Nov. 29.—The body of the young man killed between Pawtucket and Providence Saturday has been identified as that of Ernest E. Houghton, son of Dr. E. F. Houghton of this city. He was a graduate of Tilton seminary.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

At the 10.30 o'clock mass yesterday at St. Patrick's church Rev. Fr. Burke preached a most eloquent sermon upon the judgment day. The sermon was pronounced by those who heard it as one of the finest ever delivered in the city.

POLICE COURT.

Ellis and McKenna were held in $500 for the Superior court on the charge of breaking and entering. Halloran was found not guilty of breaking and entering but was fined $5 for drunkenness, while Kane and Corrigan got 3 months at the state farm for drunkenness and were found not guilty of breaking and entering.

COLLIDED WITH A CAR.

Saturday evening, about 7.30 o'clock a young man named R. R. Gaskell of Lawrence narrowly escaped serious injury at the corner of Bridge street and Lakeview avenue while riding a bicycle. He ran into an electric car. He was going at a rapid pace, the car being at a standstill on a crossing. There was a number of people on both sides of the crossing and in order to avoid running some one down, he ran into the car, throwing himself off and demolishing his wheel. Outside of a severe shaking up, Mr. Gaskell was all right.

FUNERALS.

NEARNEY—The funeral of Mary Nearney occurred yesterday afternoon from her late residence on Riverside avenue and was very largly attended. At the grave in the Catholic cemetery, service was conducted by Rev. Fr. Gilday. The pall bearers were Martin Burns, Michael Kelly, Martin Flaherty, James McGrail, John Fleming, Martin Maguire. Among the floral tributes were: Heart inscribed "Rest," from companions of the deceased; basket of roses, Mrs. Bailey of Chelmsford; cross and anchor from shopmates of deceased; pillow inscribed "Sister" from a brother of the deceased; pillow from the Mullen family.

GRALTON—The funeral of Patrick J. Gralton took place this morning from his late residence in Pawtucketville. At St. Patrick's church, where service was held, there were present many relatives and friends of the deceased. A requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Burke and the choir directed by E. F. Faulkner, rendered Schmidt's requiem mass. At the offertory, Mr. Faulkner sang "I Love to Hear My Savior's Voice." The bearers were all former companions of the deceased. They were Albert Cote, Fred Rousseau, Joseph Rousseau, William Trombley, William Whelly and Frank McMahon. At the grave in the Catholic cemetery Rev. Fr. Burke officiated. The floral tributes included a pillow inscribed "At Rest," and two bouquets were all former companions of the deceased; sprays of pinks, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bill, Minnie Ayers, Mrs. Dutton, G. W. Harris, Miss Jones and Willie Hatten and sprays of chrysanthemums from Mrs. Chadbourne.

RUNNING TIME CHANGED.

There will be a change in the routes and running time of the Lowell and Suburban street railroad on and after December 1.

A TELEPHONE ALARM.

A fire in the closet of the house of John Magner on Moore street caused a telephone alarm this forenoon.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Cramp, Coughs, Toothache,

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS')

Used Internally and Externally.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

COLLEGE GIRLS OF CAMBRIDGE IN RACINE'S ATHALIE.

The Play To Be Produced With Unique Stage Effects, and After the Original Models.

THE CHARACTERS OF THE GREAT FRENCH PLAY OF THE LAST CENTURY.

Its Story and Its First Production--The Young Ladies Who Will Impersonate the Leading Roles of the Play.

Cambridge, Mass.—There is an unprecedented boom here in the French language. On all sides we hear "Bon jour, monsieur," "Comment vous portez-vous?" "Je te salue, mademoiselle," and the entire gamut of Gallic phrases. The nasal twang of the New England native is now keyed up to concert pitch, and his accentuated enunciation enables him to pass for a Boulevardier; for does he not speak French "as she is spoke" in dear old Paris?

Mais, que voulez-vous? Ne c'est pas—But that is another story.

The reason for this unusual interest in and display of "the court language" is that "Athalie," a genuine French tragedy, is to be presented here, in Sander's Theatre on the evenings of December 6, 8 and 10, under the direction of the Harvard University's Department of French, and will be performed by the students, graduates and instructor of the University and Radcliffe College (The Annex). The difficult part of Athalie will be played by Miss M. Louise Cushing, a handsome young lady of Boston, and the role of the religious boy-king by Miss Mary Coolidge, a petite, charming maiden, of the same city.

"Athalie" is a tragedy drawn from Scripture by Jean Racine, and is based upon the eleventh chapter of the second book of Kings. In the preface of his tragedy Racine deemed it necessary to give a resume of that chapter! That is rather characteristic of the age of Louis XIV. and of the public for whom the play was written, ne c'est pas?

For the benefit of those who will not be able to witness the production of "Athalie" and, incidentally, for others who may not secure programmes, I give herewith the dramatis personae:

Joash, King of Judah and son of Ahaziah.
Athalie, widow of Joram, and grandmother of Joash.
Jehoida, High Priest of the Temple.
Jehosheba, aunt of Joash and wife of the High Priest.
Zachariah, son of Jehoida and Jehosheba.
Salome, sister of Zachariah.
Abner, one of the King's Chief Officers.
Azariah, Ishmael and three other Chiefs of Priests and Levites.
Mattan, an Apostate Priest; Chief Priest of Baal.
Nabal, confidential friend of Mattan.
Hagar, an attendant of Athalie.
Nurse of Joash.
Band of Priests and Levites; attendants of Athalie, and chorus of young maidens of the Tribe of Levi.

It may be proper to remark, en passant, that, although Athalie is the grandmother of King Joash, the youthful ruler, is only about twelve years of age; so it will not be necessary for Miss Coolidge, who plays the part of Athalie, to assume the role of a venerable dame, for Athali is a vigorous young woman, still in the possession of the bloom of youth and a fascination that is irresistible.

"Athalie" was first acted only in the presence of Louis XIV., Mme. de Maintenon and a very select company of young ladies of the School of St. Cyr. There was an entire absence of scenery or stage effects, and the performers wore no theatrical costumes. It was like the solemn performance of a play at one of our modern Sunday night "sacred concerts." It proved a failure—at least it was far from success—owing, perhaps, to the fact that it did not meet with the Grand Monarque's approval.

Pourquoi?

Because the sentiments of the religious tragedy were not in harmony with the selfish, sensual existence of the bigoted monarch, whose conscience must have quivered when he heard the utterances of a just and righteous God, as represented in "Athalie." It is no wonder he frowned when his ears were assailed with such a phrase as:

"The happiness of the wicked passes away like a torrent," and his indignation knew no bounds as he listened to the following words, addressed to the boy-King Joash by the devout High Priest Jehoida:

My son—once more to call thee by that name—
Suffer this fondness and forgive the tears
Prompted by too well-founded fears for thee.
Far from the throne, in ignorance brought up
Of all the poisonous charms of royalty,
Thou knowest not th' intoxicating fumes
Of pow'r unc'urbed, and flattery's magic spells;
Soon will she whisper that the holiest laws,
Tho' governing the herd, must kings obey;
A monarch owns no bridle but his will—
All else must bow before his majesty;
Subjects are rightly doomed to toil and tears,
And with a rod of iron should be ruled,
For they will crush him if they be not crushed.

Naturally the Court of Louis XIV. highly disapproved of "Athalie," because, in 1691, when the long-suffering common people began to murmur, the language of the classic tragedy was unseasonable to an alarming degree. Racine thought he had made a mistake, but his friend and admirer, Boileau, told him that his remarkable production would have justice done to it sooner or later. And the prediction was fulfilled, for, in 1716, no less a personage than the Regent d'Orleans peremptorily ordered "Athalie" to be produced in the most elaborate manner. From that time up to the present it has generally been considered by most literary men the masterpiece of Racine.

When Racine wrote "Athalie" he was more than fifty years old and was overflowing with religious sentiments. He had a devotional and idealistic turn of mind and greatly loved gardens, flowers and shady nooks.

All critics pronounce "Athalie" perfect in versification, finished in character sketches, well-conceived, marvellously executed and enriched with choruses. The religious feeling permeates the entire play, without becoming obtrusive. It is said to be the most perfect of all French Scriptural tragedies and also the only French tragedy that is vibrant with bustle and action.

The scene of the tragedy is laid in the Temple of Jerusalem, in an antechamber of the High Priest's dwelling. The illustrations herewith depict the interview between Joash and Athalie and the enthroning of the boy king after the slaying of Athalie by the soldiers.

When "Athalie" is produced in Cambridge, the musical part of the programme will be under the capable direction of Mr. B. J. Lang. Mendelssohn music has been selected, and the choruses will be rendered by members of the Cecilia, which organization will also furnish the solo singers. The Boston Symphony Orchestra has also been engaged.

MISS COOLIDGE AS JOOS., AND MISS CUSHING AS ATHALIE.



MURDER OF ATHALIE, AND JOOS ; PROCLAIMED KING.



SCENES FROM RACINE'S "ATHALIE."
From Color Plates of the Original Production in Paris.

Meanwhile everybody here and in Boston is carrying a French-English dictionary during the day and using it for a pillow at night, for the play is to be presented in French, and even the "supes" will be rather Parisian.

What will be the effect on the natives?

Nous verrons.

BERNARD THOMAS.

The otter is becoming very rare in southern California. Forty or 50 years ago it was taken in goodly numbers, but now it is confined to the outer islands of this region, where high winds prevail and the water is too rough for any one but the most intrepid hunters. On the windward side of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Nicolas and San Clemente islands, the valuable little animal is yet to be found. The otter hunters generally cruise about in a small schooner which lies off shore while they go inshore in a double ended small boat, constructed with a view to riding heavy seas. This craft is rowed along outside of the kelp, the man in the bow, with rifle in hand, watching the kelp bed carefully for the round, cat-like head of the otter that is liable to appear at any moment. The little animal is very shy and is away at the slightest alarm. They lie in the kelp and play with their young, tossing them in the air or riding with them on the swells.

The danger and difficulty in otter hunting can hardly be appreciated. The boat is never still, rising and falling upon high seas, and the hunter must watch his opportunity to shoot the little animal before it can escape, and then catch it before it sinks. Numbers of otters are still caught, but the danger and hardships entailed render it an unprofitable business. In Northern California the otter hunters have singular observation poles at various points, where men are raised high above the water, who signal to the canoe when an otter appears, or, if it is within reach, shoot at it.—Cor. New York Times.

A miniature photographic camera attached to the barrel of a gun, is the invention of Mr. Lerchner, of Vienna. By an automatic shutter, working in unison with the trigger of the gun, the sportsman is able to obtain a perfect photograph of the bird or animal immediately before the shot or bullet has reached it.

TRIBUTES TO CUBA'S PATRIOT DEAD.

These Are the Anniversaries of the Days of the Massacre of 1871.

BRAVE STUDENTS WHO DIED FOR CUBA LIBRE.

Memorial Services Held Wherever Heart Beats for the Little Isle—The Story of the Massacre.

New York —Freedoms story has been written in the blood of centuries. Yet through all the ages no more thrilling incident marks the struggle for liberty than that which occurred on November 27, 1871, and of which the anniversary is now being celebrated wherever a heart beats for Cuba. The eight medical students who were shot in Havana on that day have been avenged by the patriots of a later generation, and the anniversary of that event is always made the occasion for a fresh appeal to the rallying Cubans who are engaged in the long struggle for freedom.

On the site of their death a monument has been erected, but in these troublous times the graves in the cemetery nearby are badly kept, for to be seen mourning there would be deemed treason to Spain.

Yet every now and then when the watchmen make their morning rounds they find bunches of sweet-scented flowers, placed there by unknown hands, and even these rude guardians of peace find it not in their hearts to put away the silent tokens of devotion.

The old jail wall near the Punta, Havana, still stands, and the marks of the stray bullets fired by the executioners on that memorable day can still be made out.

But the story of the boyish freak that ended in massacre is full of interest. There was a Spanish officer named Gonzalo Castanon who, in 1870, had been killed in a duel with a Cuban in Key West. His remains had been brought to Havana for interment, and a monument was raised to his memory by his fellow-officers. On Nov. 26, 1871, fresh immortelles had been placed there, and they were noticed by a crowd of first-class medical students, who were out for a lark.

"Down with the Spaniards!" "Viva Cuba Libre" was the cry raised by one of them. In their boyish enthusiasm several of them tore away the immortelles and in other ways desecrated the tomb. It was an inexcusable act, but certainly not deserving of death. Yet the young men, fifty in number, were arrested. The feeling on the part of the volunteer soldiery, or "Guardia Civil," was constantly growing more bitter. They began to clamor for blood. On Saturday the volunteers assembled for a military parade.

During the afternoon they assembled in groups of one and two hundred, and marched through the streets shouting for the blood of the students.

Cuban civilians feared for their lives. Hundreds fled from the city in terror. The volunteers collected around the palace of the Captain-General, shouting "Death to the traitors!" Other groups of riotous soldiers gathered at the Theatre Tacon and around the jail where the students were confined. Orders were sent out by volunteer officers for every local militiaman of the "Guardia Civil" to join in the movement.

Captain-General Valmaseda, who was away from Havana on the day of the occurrence, was apprised of the condition of affairs by telegraph. Late Saturday night he sent an "address" to the volunteers. It was as follows:

"Volunteers: The hand of the laborantes has again flung upon us a new provocation by profaning the tomb of your comrade, Gonzalo Castanon. To-morrow at six o'clock in the afternoon I will be among you and will make justice, represented by a tribunal, point out the perpetrators of such an outrage, and when this court, aided by the law and its own consequence, shall declare the sentence which the delinquents shall have merited that sentence shall be executed in the shortest time by your Captain-General.

"COUNT VALMASEDA."

Valmaseda's imputation that the act of vandalism was instigated through sympathy for the laborantes was untrue. Accompanying the above was an order to Acting Captain General Crespo to institute a court martial at once.

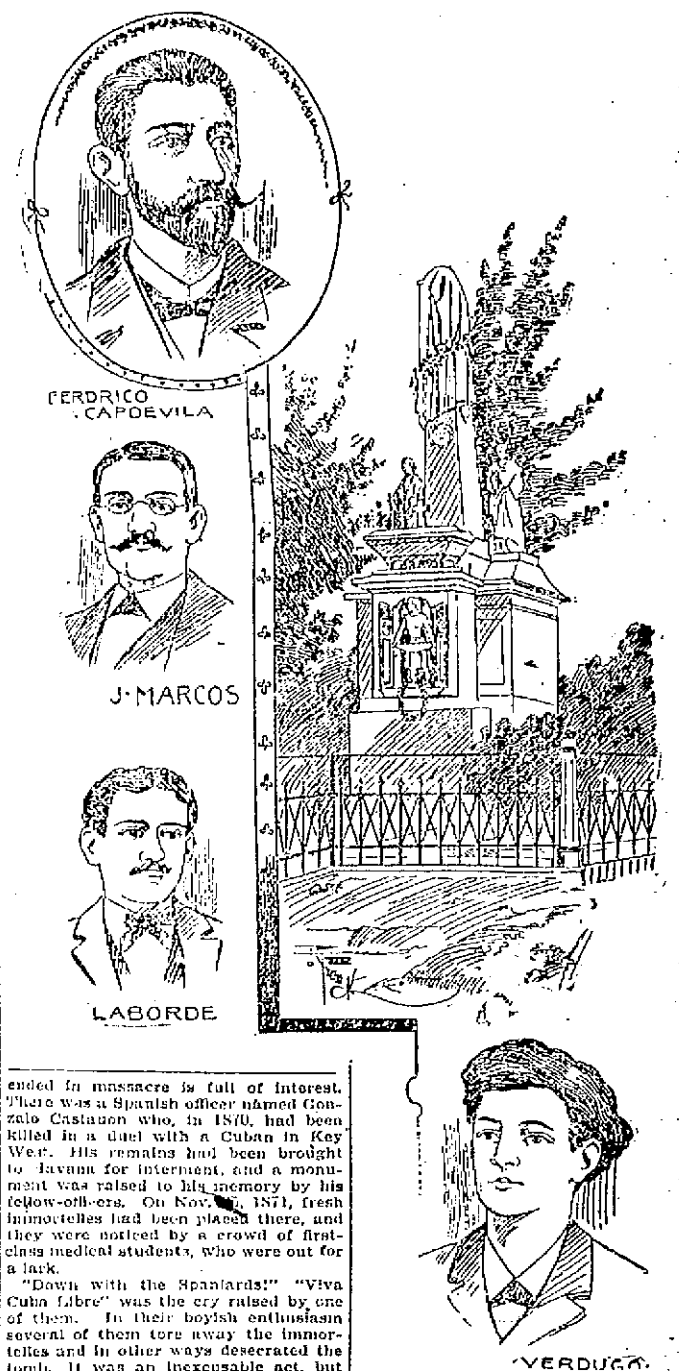
The court before which the prisoners were tried was composed of one captain of each volunteer battalion in the city and six officers of the regular army. It was presided over by a colonel. The death of a certain number of the students was as much a foregone conclusion as though they had already been shot. This could be seen in the comforting crumbs thrown out by the officers to the blood-hungry volunteers.

The Spanish officer selected to defend the prisoners was Captain Capdevila, a shrewd and humane man and astute reasoner. The prisoners were brought in one by one, pale and haggard and boyish-looking, and questioned and cross-questioned at length by prosecution and defence. Some of the boys denied all knowledge of the vandalism, and nothing could make them confess. Among these were two Spanish students, the only two who were finally released.

The men sentenced to death were Alonzo Alvarez Delacampa, Jose de Marcos, Carlo de Latarre, Eladio Gonzales, Pascual Rodriques, Angel Laborde, Carlos Verdugo and Anacleto Hermundez. Eleven others were sentenced to the chain gang for six years, and nineteen to serve four years. Four were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and two, the Spanish students, were set at liberty.

The one Spaniard who dared defend them is to-day in the penal colony, maligned and persecuted for his attempt to secure the release of the prisoners. This was Captain Capdevielle, whose fealty to Spain has been in question ever since the day he spoke to the court martial in behalf of the victims.

HEROES WHO FELL FOR "CUBA LIBRE."



First Patriot—Mr. Greathead wants ter be 'lected Senator.

Second Patriot—What kind o' man is he?

First Patriot—Us boys called on 'im last night fer ter talk things over, and I've gotter splittin' headache this mornin'.

Second Patriot—I'm fer 'un.

THE TEA CADDIES OUR ANCESTORS ADMIRED.

They Are Again Coming Into Vogue—Some Ancient Styles.

It is the fortunate destiny of some commonplace things to be inordinately esteemed in their old age. Thus we oft-times find that such whilom, every-day utensils as warming-pans, bellows, snuffers and tinder-boxes wax prouder as they mature, while the popular estimate of their value is also continually enhanced as time goes on.

Among the daintiest and most interesting of these highly distinguished antiques may be classed the venerable receptacle for tea. The old-fashioned tea-caddy—or tea-chest as it should rightly be called—is now but seldom seen, save as a curiosity. In days gone by, however, the caddy was a most important piece of domestic furniture. It was compact and strong, and oftimes elaborately wrought. Within its lined and lidded compartments the careful housewife stored her choice "Bohea," and inspiriting "green Hyson," while in the glazed and open centre compartment she securely enshrined her small store of that then expensive luxury—lump sugar.

The invention of the tea-caddy was, of course, the result of the introduction of the fragrant herb into England and America. From "far Cathay" the early Portuguese and Dutch merchantmen returned to Europe with occasional samples of the precious leaf. These meagre importations, however, seem to have created but little interest in England, for it was not until quite the middle of the seventeenth century that tea-drinking was generally indulged in by our well-to-do classes. At that time its value was $15 per pound, and, needless to say, it was not used at the discretion of the servants.

Apropos of the origin of the word "caddy," it is interesting to learn that a "catty" is a weight still in use in the treaty ports of China and the Straits Settlements. In the early days when the Chinese merchants sold their tea in very small quantities they enclosed it in packages, each of which weighed a "catty" (about 1⅓ English pounds), and these little chests, in due course, became known as tea-catties, and at last as tea-caddies. Strictly speaking, therefore, the tea-caddy is not the complete article, but is in reality only the small compartment at either side of the outer tea-chest which encloses it. This distinction was recognized by Thomas Chippendale, who, when tea-drinking had become very prevalent, included the "tea-chest" among the household furniture which he designed so prolifically.

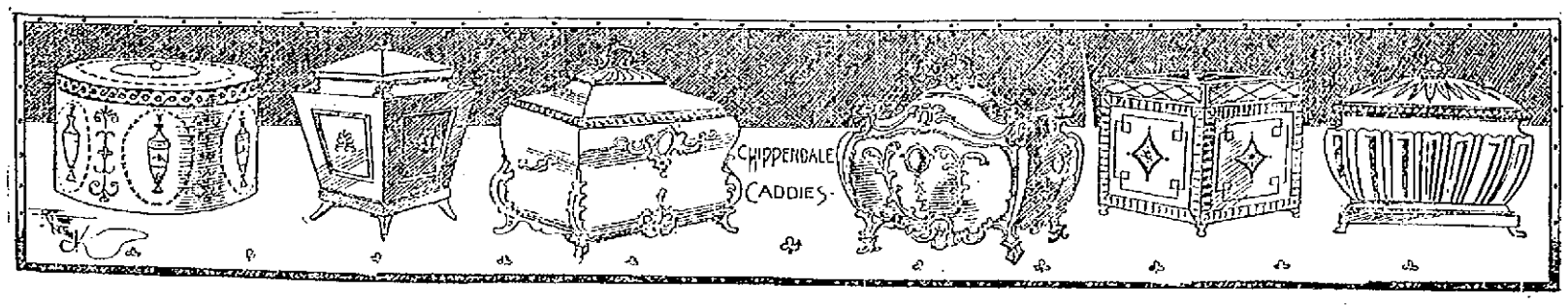
Tea-caddies in Johnson's time were, as a rule, massive and somewhat cumbersome articles, but the designs of Chippendale—which we may safely regard as the best of the period—were exquisitely proportioned and ornamented.

About 1770—just about the time of our Boston tea party—it became customary to ornament the tea-chests with mottoes and crests, etc. It naturally sometimes happened, therefore, that the family for whom a special caddy was to be made did not perhaps enjoy the right of using arms. The wily house-furnisher of that day, however, was always equal to such an emergency, and by means of wit he usually contrived to supply the social deficiency in a purely legal and jocose manner.

One of the commonest of such bogus and comical inscriptions that are to be found inlaid on the front of the mahogany or satin-wood tea-boxes of that period still found in New England is the facetious inscription "Tu doces," "Thou teachest" (tea-chest). When the elaborate fashion of Chippendale's time began to wane, a lighter and more delicate type of tea-caddy came into vogue. Heppelwhite gives some capital designs for japanned and painted or inlaid satin-wood examples.

At the beginning of the present century tea-caddies were often made in gorgeous shapes and expensive materials. The once famous radical, John Horne Tooke, of England, for instance, in 1811 refused to pay a certain tax. Thereupon the impulsive but imprudent tax-collector visited Mr. Tooke's residence at Wimbledon, and in lieu of the tax he bore away—so we are told—a silver tea and sugar caddy, the value of which amounted, in weight of silver alone, to twenty times the amount claimed for the tax!

From about 1810 to 1830 the ordinary tea-caddies of middle-class people continued to have a distinctive character,



A GROUP OF CHIPPENDALE TEA CADDIES.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

"Jim" Dawes had never made much success in life from the time the boys got the better of him in trades at school until he was jostled off his claim in Oklahoma. His special talent was for fence-building, and in a country where produce is more plenty than coin, "Jim" was paid for his services mainly in supplies. At hog-killing time he was the recipient of hog-jowls as recompense for his labor, and rarely saw a greater luxury. Through influence and persistence he finally secured from the Government a pension of $2 a week, to which he had a legitimate claim. Passing him on the street one day a neighbor called out:

"'Jim,' I've got some fences to be put up, and I want you to come out to the farm to help me. We'll have a hog-killing pretty soon, and there will be some good jowls for you to pay you for your trouble."

"Thank you," responded "Jim," with the easy independence of a man with an assured income. "I don't mind helpin' you with your fences, but I'm eatin' a little further back on the hog now."—Judge.

"How long does it take to make one of these?" said the manufacturer in response to an inquiry. "Well, it depends entirely upon circumstances. It is not a mechanical operation, the finishing off of a wax model as true to life as this," and he pointed to the bust of a laughing child whose rosy neck and bright eyes were framed

THE LOWELL SUN

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THE SUN IS

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Lawrence Cummings made a splendid impression by his speech nominating Mr. Pearson last night. Mr. Cummings is a democrat of the truest kind and the democracy knows him thoroughly.

The democratic ticket nominated last night is a strong one, perhaps the strongest that could be secured. The convention is to be congratulated upon its work. The duty of the democracy now is to get to work to elect the whole ticket as the best means of securing an improvement in our city government.

The Whittier club of Haverhill is making a laudable effort to save the home of Whittier from destruction. It is an unpretentious little dwelling, and the cost of preserving it would not be great. It is due the memory of the poet to preserve the home as a memorial of his genius.

The gold men of a western state have decided to cast a statue of President McKinley in solid gold, to be a feature of the Paris Exposition in 1900. The artist employed is F. D. Highbee, the sculptor who made the statue of Ada Rehan for the World's Fair. It will be presented to President McKinley in recognition of his sacrifice of principle in upholding the gold standard.

Rev. Fr. Ducey of New York preached a sermon which was considered almost revolutionary a week ago, and the prelates of the church stood aghast when reading it; but Fr. Ducey has since come out in a signed statement, quoting passages from Pope Leo and statements by the late Cardinal Manning and other dignitaries of the church, past and present, showing that his statements were all based on the highest authority.

The free silver men of Boston, including Pierre Humbert and the other lieutenants of George Fred Williams are out for Mr. Riley's nomination for mayor and against Josiah Quincy. They may have good reason, perhaps, for opposing Mr. Quincy, but they will not be justified in taking any course that might assist in the election of a republican. However averse Mr. Quincy may have been to the silver movement, he did not openly take sides yet at the present juncture the silver democrats would but injure their own cause by defeating Quincy and helping to elect Curtis. If they can have their candidate nominated in the regular way and so defeat Quincy in the convention, all right; but if they lose in the convention, they are bound to support the ticket with Quincy at the head, regardless of what his record has been in the past.

COL. BENNETT THE MAN.

The republican caucuses are over and Col. Bennett is the nominee for mayor. The method of selecting the nominee was all right, perhaps, although it required but a plurality vote. There is, therefore, no method of ascertaining whether the leading candidate is favored by a majority of the voters; anyhow, he is the candidate, and, win or lose, the die is cast for a square fight between Col. Bennett and Hon. Fisher H. Pearson. Col. Bennett builds upon getting the full republican vote, but it is problematical whether the staunch supporters of the other two candidates will vote for him. They are not satisfied as to the methods by which the nomination was obtained and there is good reason why they should not be satisfied. There are thousands of republicans in Lowell who will not vote for Bennett because they hold he did not get the nomination fairly, because they think he is not the right man for the place, and because they do not like his manner nor his method in politics. He is too ready to adopt corrupt methods to suit the honest men of the party and they cannot, therefore, vote for him. Hence they will overlook party affiliation and vote for Hon. Fisher H. Pearson. The scandals of last election are fresh in the minds of the people. They remember a large gang of men assembled at a certain point near Aiken street bridge, waiting to be paid off at the fixed per capita rate for having supported Bennett at the polls.

Will a candidate who gathered democrats into republican caucuses not resort to the "per capita" method of securing their votes on election day if they yield to financial inducement. But he will find it more difficult to buy votes this year than last. A close watch will be instituted and if evidence of criminal proceedings be obtained, the parties implicated will be punished to the full extent of the law.

The money offered for a vote is simply a bribe and the person who accepts a bribe in such cases is as bad as the person who offered it. The law will punish both, so that the gallant Colonel will find his favorite methods of securing votes rather risky this year.

Coal that will burn! You want some? W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, sells it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Sunday Press—It is a fact worthy of adverse comment that during the past week men who had paid the necessary fees and made the required written applications were unable to obtain admission to the police court room in Lowell to secure desired decrees of citizenship. Two policemen, I am told, guarded the entrance to the court room and several applicants for naturalization with witnesses, were turned away. There is a general impression that the courts of the Commonwealth, including the police court of Lowell, were constituted to enable the people to obtain justice and to serve as tribunals where the people could get their rights in the line of law and equity. But it seems that there are men in official stations who think otherwise and who consider it their duty to stand between the people and the courts. It would be interesting to know by whose authority applicants for naturalization were kept out of the police court room by policemen in uniform last week. At the most important crisis of their lives these men who desired to become citizens of the Commonwealth were denied access to one of its courts. By whose orders?

Haverhill Gazette—Another set-back for the great and glorious cause of international bimetallism was experienced in New York the other day when a Goldstein and a Silverstein were to be spliced. The free and unlimited use of lead by a third party whose consent had not ben secured, turned the wedding into a tri-metallic affair and again it was necessary to return to the single standard.

Boston Globe—Max Nordeau, figuring from the increase of insanity, as shown in figures furnished by the commissioners of lunacy in England and Wales asserts confidently that the whole world will be crazy by the year 2301. Max imagines that everybody else manifest tendencies which characterize his queer mind.

Manchester Union—The Nashua Manufacturing company has passed the usual semi-annual dividend for December for the reason that no money has bene earned to pay it. This is a new feature of McKinley prosperity.

Boston Herald—Charlotte Smith has struck it now. She will appeal to congress for the establishment of a national matrimonial bureau with a national commissioner of matrimony to encourage and promote marriages. Congress might do worse than consider the subject. Probably it would accommodate the public interest quite as well as the consideration of jingo resolutions, annexation projects or plans for currency reform. Give Mrs. Smith the floor!

Lowell Citizen—That $50,000 appropriation by Congress to aid needy Americans in Cuba is serving a good purpose on the island now, for General Lee is using it at the rate of $1500 a week to relieve actual destitution.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Bouts this week are as follows:

Tuesday—Jack McClelland vs. Fred Fairman, six rounds, Alleghany A. C., Pittsburg; Paddy Purtell vs. Arthur Akers, 20 rounds, Olympic A. C., Birmingham, England; Joe Choynski vs. Jim Jeffries, 20 rounds, and Marty McCue vs. Young Dempsey, 10 rounds, Occidental A. C., San Francisco.

Wednesday—Mike Leonard vs. Jack Hanley, 20 rounds, Rochester, N. Y.; Tom McCue vs. unknown, 10 rounds, Saginaw.

Thursday—Jasper Leon vs. Lon Myers, Bridgeport; Danny Needham vs. Billy Gallagher, 20 rounds, Empire A. C., Vallejo, Cal.; "Kid" McPartland vs. Joe Burke, Greenpoint A. C., Brooklyn; Jim Judge vs. Tom Ryan of Philadelphia, 15 rounds, American A. C., Scranton; Abe Ullman vs. Charles Campbell Baltimore.

I understand that it is the intention of the B. A. A. to arrange for a series of inter-city bouts at different weights, and instead of bringing them off all in one show, they will be split up into three entertainments of four bouts each, and will take place in the B.A.A. gym. The idea of holding one big function in Mechanics' Hall has been abandoned. It was thought the better plan to hold the meetings in the club gym for the benefit of the members. No member will be allowed to bring a guest to any of these boxing matches, and every member will be required to show his membership ticket at the door of the gymnasium. The inter-city bouts for the first meeting will probably be as follows: [illegible]0 pounds, J. L. Reardon, Philadelphia, vs. W. Berkeley, Cambridge; 130 pounds, Ben McArthur, Cambridge, vs. unknown, Philadelphia; 135 pounds, Joe Casey, Boston, vs. C. McCann, Philadelphia; 120 pounds, I. W. McArthur, Cambridge, vs. J. McCann, Philadelphia.

Some special bouts will be arranged between good boxers at different weights, which will be announced later. The first meeting will take place December 15, one in January, February, and possibly the New England amateur championship in March. Any amateur desiring to take part in any of the open classes can do so by applying to John Graham, B.A.A., Exeter street, Boston.

WEAVERS' FINES.

SUPREME COURT CALLS FOR MORE FACTS ON THIS CASE.

The supreme court has dismissed the bill of exceptions filed in the case of Jane Gallagher vs. the Hathaway mills of New Bedford. The plaintiff was backed by the State Federation of Weavers, and considerable interest has been manifested in the final result, because the strength of the weavers' fines law would be defined more clearly. The court has ordered the issuance of a new statement of facts. John W. Cummings, Esq., of Fall River, who represents the plaintiff, looks upon this decision as a victory. The statement of facts submitted to the supreme court did not embody all that Mr. Cummings wished to have inserted. In a new statement, the plaintiff hopes to have introduced facts that are important to its case and which may decide the case favorable to the plaintiff.

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THE SUN HOW COLUMN

FERN CULTURE.

How These Delicate Plants May Be Made to Flourish In the House.

It is better to begin with young plants, says Vick's Monthly. Be careful not to overpot them. Wash the inside of the pots clean and give especially good drainage. Use open, rich, fibrous soil, light rather than heavy, and instead of filling the pot with soil to the brim leave plenty of room to hold water. Ferns should never get quite dry at the root, yet it will not do to keep them soaking wet. Many of them, especially the maidenhair and gold and silver ferns, dislike being splashed overhead, and hot sunshine must never fall directly upon these delicate kinds. Ferns are sure to be killed by little dribblings of water given every day. The same rule that applies to watering other plants is good with ferns. When the top of the soil looks dry, fill the pot with water to the brim, so that all the ball of soil may have a thorough soaking. It is not best to set ferns in a draft of either warm or cold air.

There is no need to keep ferns in the house all summer, though many people do it. They thrive better outside on the piazza or other sheltered spot, provided the owner will not forget to water them.

An old fern that has filled the pot full of roots may be repotted at any time except in fall. Repotting at this season would interfere with the partial rest which most ferns like to take at this season. With plentiful watering one can grow quite large specimen ferns in wonderfully small pots. Two points that the fern grower must never forget in potting and repotting are to have the drainage particularly free and to take all earthworms from the soil.

How to Make Delicious Clam Soup.

Put a dozen large clams, chopped fine, in a stewpan, add a pint of water and heat slowly to the boiling point, but do not boil. Scald 1½ pints of milk, with a slice of onion. Melt a heaping tablespoonful of butter, add 2 tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until smooth; then add the clams and the milk, from which the onion has been removed. Simmer for two minutes and season with a half teaspoonful each of salt and pepper. Beat the whites of 3 eggs to a stiff but not dry froth and pour the hot soup upon them and serve immediately. This soup is delicious and very appetizing. If the clams are quite salty, use half the given quantity of salt.

How to Choose a Sponge.

The first requisite of a good sponge is that it should be dark in color. The beautiful yellow sponges commonly seen in druggists' windows are a delusion and a snare. The natural color is a light to medium brown, and the yellow sponges have been bleached by a vitriol bath which destroys their elasticity and makes them wear much sooner.

The feel of a sponge should be velvety, and it should compress into a very small bulk by squeezing, and it must be of a uniform color. The best and most expensive are Levant sponges. They come from the eastern Mediterranean, the Dalmatian sponge being next in quality and price. There are very many others, however, known to the trade as horse sponges, Limecca sponges, yellow, velvet, sheep's wool and glove sponges. The prettiest and at the same time the cheapest is the grass sponge, which is made up of myriads of small filaments and looks like a ball of yellow wool.

The majority of sponges used in this country come from Florida. Cuba also supplies a good many. The sponge, after being detached from the bottom, either by a dredge net or an instrument something like a sickle, which is made for the purpose, is allowed to lie in the sun until the flesh decomposes.

The sponges are then trodden underfoot in running water until the flesh is all washed away, leaving the skeleton, which is the sponge as we know it. If the decomposition is allowed to go too far, yellow spots will appear upon the sponge and damage it. They are then packed up and sent to the dealer and, after a further washing, put on the market.

How to Stew Ducks.

Halve a roast duck, put it into a stewpan, a little beef gravy added if possible, a few leaves of sage, a small onion, pepper and salt. Simmer a quarter of an hour and skim clean; then add green peas according to taste. Cover close and simmer nearly half an hour longer; then drop in a small piece of butter and a little flour; give it one boil and serve in one dish.

How to Cure Hydrophobia.

There is a very simple method of curing both hydrophobia and that form of epilepsy which is so frequently mistaken for it, which cure is known as the Buisson treatment, and is effected by forcing the poison through the pores of the skin by profuse perspiration. In cases where convulsions have already taken place the patient should enter a vapor bath, with temperature from 127 degrees to 140 degrees F., and remain there until all symptoms of hydrophobia have disappeared. Where these baths are used as a preventive one should be taken in each of seven consecutive days. This remedy is so simple that if no Russian or Turkish bath can be had it is quite possible to gain the desired result in any room by excluding the air as much as possible, placing patient in a chair over a lighted oil stove on which is a pan of hot water and, having wrapped all in blankets, allowing the patient to sweat out the poison.

How to Cut Bacon Properly.

First remove the bones, place the bacon on a board with the rind downward. Slice the bacon with a very sharp knife down to the rind. When enough slices are cut, press the knife closely to the rind, cut sharply, and they will fall apart. Bacon should be kept cold and firm to cut well.

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We keep the finest line of Souvenir Spoons.

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WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

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MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

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FOR SALE—NEAR SALEM STREET, COTTAGE house with land. Price $1300. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WAGONS OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: viz—1 high grade democrat, 1 first class grocers wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 1 extra second hand square wagon. 6 Rolling St.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON—URBAN HALL and 3 small halls to let for parties and socials by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Apply Room 1, Urban block.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

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WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

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BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURNISHED, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 115 Crosby street, Mrs Nawn.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNDLE containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Hebd 13 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house and land. Price $1650, on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Bosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BRIDGE STREET, good cottage house and land. Price $1600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTS at 121 Fletcher street, for best household article on earth.

FOR SALE—FIVE MILES FROM LOWELL, small farm of 13 acres, cottage house and barn. Price only $1250 and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 14 Willie street.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESlady for an Art Needle Work Dept. Must understand embroidery. Apply Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—A SMALL TENEMENT CENTRALLY located for man and wife in respectable surroundings. Apply to "R." Sun office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—IN LOWELL, for a good selling article. Address M. A. Scanlan & Co., P. O. Box 2[illegible], Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR BRANCH office. Old established firm. $1 00 and expenses first year. $500 cash required to cover stock carried. Address Manufacturer, care "Sun."

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY, TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, man of experience on house canvassing preferred. 62 Middlesex street, room 22; 2 to 6 only.

FOUND—A GROCER'S PASS BOOK, ON Gorham street near Towers corner, Saturday. Owner can have the same by calling at The Sun office.

FOR SALE—TWO POOL TABLES IN GOOD repair. Inquire at 81 Gorham street.

GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 46 Merrimack Square, corporation.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms pantry and bath rooms, with hall, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 20 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

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RED CLOVER SARSAPARILLA

At Goodale's Drug Store. They are sampling this wonderful preparation free. It will pay you to try it.

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Royal Hungarian Gypsy Band

Fancy Dancing by Miss Devol.

Seats reserved at tables, at which light refreshments and temperance drinks will be served, 25 cents extra. On sale at C. W. Durant's, corner Central and Middle streets.

December 2

"Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works,"

Under the direction of Miss Mary Selden McCabb. General Dancing. Music by American Orchestra.

Tickets, Either Evening, 50c.

CHILDREN 25 CENTS.

DR. WALKER

THE ARENA OF POLITICS.

THE PROSPERITY THAT IS A SHAM.

Methods Employed by Artistic Robbers to Meet a Need.

PLOTS ON THE HEELS OF PLOTS.

A People Deceived, Cajoled, Misrepresented and Plundered.

The Money Power's Traitorous and Brutal Manipulation of the Nation's Affairs For Its Own Aggrandizement and the Enslavement of the Producers—The Lights That Failed Only to Be Succeeded by Other Will-o'-the-wisps—At Last Forced to a Volley That In Spite of the Robbers Brought Temporary Relief to the Farmers—But Traps Are Set Afresh to Catch "the Fool Hayseed."

[John Clark Ridpath in October Arena.]

For four long years a great organized force in America has been engaged in the effort to make prosperity. This organized force cares nothing whatever for prosperity as a fact, but it knows that the prosperity of the nation is one of the conditions upon which its own success and security depend. For this reason it has cried "Prosperity! Prosperity!" through all the figures and forms of speech. Since the month of August, 1893, it has turned the combined energies of the greatest power in the world to the one work of creating or forcing into existence what does not exist and cannot be made to exist, but what must exist if the spoliation of the American people is to continue as heretofore.

The money power in this undertaking against all natural and healthful conditions to force prosperity where none is has been wise and cautious. It has had prudence and forethought and cunning, for experience has shown that only the prosperous nation is content to be robbed. He who is already plethoric with plenty will, like a full beef in a raverie, suffer his flank to be picked and flayed without rising from the blue grass to pursue the tormenting thief and toss him hornwise over the fence. But he who is hungry, he who is on his way to the breadshop with his last hard earned quarter, will, if the quarter be taken from him, fight the robber, arrest him if he can or kill him if he must. This is the prime reason why prosperity is a necessity in a country where the robbery of the people has become a fine art.

We may be sure that if prosperity could have been made it would have been made ere now. When the money power undertakes anything and does not succeed, we may know that the impediment is great. If that power be baffled in any scheme, we may assume that nothing short of the immutable laws of nature has stood in the way of its fulfillment. If it be only the trifling laws of God and humanity that stand in the way they can be altered, amended or annulled in the interest of "national honor." We may know, therefore, that the money power, baffled for four years in its effort to make prosperity where no prosperity is, has been encountered by some law or laws which it has been unable to defy—some principle or force in the nature of things which not even Wall street, re-enforced by the Bank of England, has been powerful enough to overcome. Let us for a moment study the course of that power in its frantic efforts, since the panic fell in the summer of the Columbian year, to restore prosperity by ukase and fulmination.

First, note the fact that the money power is itself the very malevolent agency that struck the economic and industrial life of the United States with fatal paralysis four years ago. The manœuvers of that power in tampering with our currency, in altering the law of debt payment, in changing every contract, from the purchase of an intercontinental railway down to the purchase of a pin, so that the debtmaker should be forced into bondage under the compulsion of paying with a long dollar worth two for one, have been the whole and sole cause of the catastrophe. The money upas spread out its baleful branches and prosperity was mildewed in the shadow. The poisonous dews of that deadly tree distilled upon American enterprise and it withered and died.

Know all men that prosperity did not fail through any fault of the people. The people were not less industrious than before, they were not less frugal, they were not less honest, they were not less friendly to those forms of capital upon which, according to the present conditions of civilization, they are dependent for profitable exertion. The farmers, the mechanics, the miners, the laboring classes in general, the merchants, and all the rank and file of industry were perfectly blameless as it respects the destruction of prosperity. They had no part or lot in the nefarious business. The American people were just the same in the summer of 1893 that they had been in the summer of 1889. The prostration of their industries, the destruction of their business, the sudden paralysis of their enterprises, the wasting of their small accumulations, the bitter industrial death that came upon them—all these were the direct results of the iniquities and devilish schemes that had been contrived by the money power and its abettors to force upon the American people a violated contract, a false economy, a fraudulent financial scheme and in particular a long dollar worth more than two for one.

The money power succeeded in the scheme. It contracted the currency. It abolished silver. It got possession of the gold and then declared that gold was the only honest money—gold and our bank notes, redeemable in greenbacks. Prices ran down to nothing, industry ceased, debt paying became impossible, for the dollar was cornered. The mortgage of Shylock on about 14,000,000 voters was foreclosed, the blinds were shut and the mourners went about the streets. It will prove instructive to note what the money power, with its adjunct missionary organizations, its syndicates, its pools, its trusts, its stock exchanges, its telegraph and railway combinations, its subsidized press and its extinct systems of political economy has said in explanation and apology for its destruction of prosperity.

In the first place it pleaded non est factum. It denied that there had been any failure of prosperity. Every force in the vast working machine of public falsehood was set to work to prove that the people were more prosperous than ever. Whoever said the contrary was a howler of calamity. This was kept up with vile reiteration for a full year. Then the tune was changed and the organs of the International Gold league declared that the lamentable failure of prosperity was due to the producers themselves. The producers were discontented for nothing. They were better paid and had more of the good of life than ever before. They were lazy, boorish hayseeds. If they would go to work and cease talking, they would be more prosperous than any people in the world.

Thus began the era of traduction and ridicule. The farmers, the mechanics, the laboring men in general, the miners, the small merchants, began to be systematically disparaged. They were caricatured, they were slandered, they were cartooned, they were impersonated by mountebanks on the stage. Every issue of the metropolitan press teemed with aspersions and contumelious jokes cast at the working classes. Every effort of the producers to lift themselves a little to a higher plane, on which they might share somewhat in the increase and blessedness which honest labor confers on the world, was ridiculed and scorned. Every attempt at co-operation was attacked and misrepresented. Every concrete action of the workingmen was assailed with covert hatred and open falsehood. Trades unions were denounced as the inventions of discontent and communism. The capitalistic journals were filled with arguments to show that all combinations of the working people and all expressions of dissatisfaction with their condition were only so many signs of enfulling anarchy, so many impediments to the happiness of the masses. How greatly in those days the metropolitan press was concerned to secure the happiness of the masses by persuading them to be content with the hard but providential lot which had overtaken them!

Another change came over the spirit of the money power's dream. A new form of falsehood was discovered and sent forth. This was "the loss of confidence." Confidence had been destroyed. Capital had lost confidence—perhaps it had lost its own confidence. The stock exchange and the banks had lost confidence. Prosperity, depending upon the stock exchange and the banks had perished for want of confidence. Restore confidence, and prosperity will return as a flood.

This was the cry of 1894-5. The appendix vermiformis of this delusion was the little gold worm in the vault. The gold worm thought that confidence could come again only with a reform of the currency. Silver being dispatched, the greenbacks must be dispatched also. We will have a bankers' convention at Baltimore and will formulate a plan by which American money shall be reduced to two forms only—one metallic and one paper, the one gold and the other national bank notes. All other forms of money shall be destroyed. Every kind of people's money shall be cancelled and made impossible by law. Make gold (which we own), said they, the ultimate money, and paper (which we own also) the circulating money, and then prosperity will come in as a flood, for confidence will be restored—that is, our confidence will be restored. As for the people, their confidence is of no account, and never was. Having a national money of the kind described, owned and controlled by ourselves, we can expand it and control it at our will. The government will thus be taken out of the banking business, and the banks will be established in the governing business forever.

Thus will be produced, said the bankers' convention, "an elastic currency" which we can stretch or contract according to the demands of (our own) business. Do this for us, and the country will prosper as never before.

A third change came over the money power's dream. The failure of prosperity was not, after all, the result of Old Hayseed's discontent. It was not, after all, the menace of silver. It was not, after all, the heterogeneous character of our currency, but it was political and financial agitation. The ignorant people were agitating for their rights. They were considering questions for themselves. They were presuming to touch financial conditions. They were disturbing business and alarming the business world. Behold, therefore, how dangerous the American people are to the interests of business!

Prosperity, continued this canting oligarchy, has been driven out of the country by agitation, by comment, by discussion. If the people would cease to talk and would leave the matter to us, we would restore prosperity in a fortnight. If they would prosper, let them adopt the motto of Phil Armour, "Make sausages and stop asking fool questions." But the intermeddling people go on disturbing us—they criticise our methods, they vote against us, they doubt our fidelity to their institutions, they actually say that the money power is an ally of monarchy and centralization. They hold meetings and think themselves patriotic when they consider the interests of the country. They should understand that there are no interests except ours. The producing interests are interests only in name. They are interests only to the extent that they furnish the material for our professional practices. The products of industry do not belong to the producers, but to us, and the fine art of getting these products out of the producers' hands into our own is impudently denounced in popular meetings and by political parties as the nefarious craft of shysters.

The anarchists call our noble art robbery. They call us gamblers. They talk and write for newspapers and have orators whom they call patriots, but whom we call demagogues. It is this agitation that keeps business disturbed and prevents the return of prosperity. A presidential election is coming on, and the anarchists and repudiationists will have a candidate and a party. They will have a platform. That platform and that party are the enemies of prosperity. We are the custodians of prosperity, we are the promoters of it in the old world and the new. If the party of the anarchists was only suppressed and overthrown, then prosperity would come. Our newspapers shall tell the people that until sound money be declared and vindicated by our platform, and until our party shall be successful, prosperity can never return, and then they added in a whisper aside: "We will not let it return until these ends shall be accomplished. We will lock up the money in our vault and starve them all into submission."

How well we remember the piping meter of this song during the presidential year! Prosperity was held back, said the goldite propaganda, by the Chicago platform, by Mr. Bryan, the demagogue; by his party, the communists, but we have a platform which declares for both bimetallism and gold. It declares for the one or the other according to the preferences of our followers. Our orators and bureaus shall teach it the one way or the other way according to the needs of the neighborhood. The world shall be round or flat to suit the views of the old women of the district.

The silver man can vote our platform because it is bimetallic. The gold man can vote it because it is monometallic. The hybrid can vote it because it is both. The protectionist can vote it because it is that. The free trader can vote it because it is reciprocal. We have made it so that anybody can vote it because it is republican. Vote it, therefore, and prosperity will be on the land like the sunshine and the rain. Our candidate is himself the advance agent of prosperity. Follow him, and he will lead you forth.

A majority of the deluded followed him. Prosperity did not return. In the language of Grover Cleveland, "Prosperity still lingered on the threshold." Would she ever cross the threshold and enter? The eloquent and incomparable Bryan has asked this question with humorous sarcasm before hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, and no one has been able to answer. Prosperity did not come with the election of 1896, but continued to hesitate, but no doubt the reason was that the old administration and the old congress were still in power! Prosperity did not like Cleveland and refused to cross his threshold, but wait until there shall be a new occupant at the White House! Him she will adore, him she will fly to as a fluttering bird to its mate. Wait until the old absurd congress adjourns and until the beautiful new congress comes in. Wait until the inauguration, and then prosperity will arrive by the Empire limited.

But all winter long prosperity stood in the cold outside the lintel. She would not enter until spring. The spring came, the new president was inaugurated and the new congress assembled, but there was as little prosperity as ever. The incoming of the McKinley administration and the assembling of congress in extraordinary session had as little effect on the prosperity of the United States as the beating of a tambourine by a Salvationist has on the tides and seasons.

Another proclamation was therefore necessary in order to keep the procession marching and to trammel up the miscarriages of prophecy. The party of prosperity began to be hard pressed for excuses. The dominant faction in that party had declared all along, sometimes with tremendous vociferation and sometimes sotto voce, that the failure of prosperity was traceable not to financial, but to economic and commercial reasons. It was the tariff, and not the dollar, that had done the mischief. It was the Wilson bill, and not the abolition of silver money, that had

Brought death into the world, and all our woe. With loss of Eden.

Remove the cause, therefore, and Eden will return. So the statesman Dingley comes forth, and the work is undertaken. Slowly, but with irresistible momentum, the great tariff thing is engendered. For four months the prophetic birth is in gestation, and then—"Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus."

The writer, from the gallery of the house of representatives on the 26th of July, 1897, had the pleasure of looking down upon that awful birth. It was a prodigious event, for it was to bring prosperity to the United States. The revenues were to be made equal to the expenditures. The follies and absurdities of the Wilson bill were to be removed. Greatness and genius should now shine forth out of darkness. Cosmos should be instituted, and chaos should flee away. Now at last prosperity should linger no longer. Daintily and at a single bound should coy prosperity now skip the threshold and rush into our arms. Blessed dream! Beautiful chimera! Bitter disappointment!

This article is written on the seventeenth day of August, 1897. What have been the results of the Dingley bill in the way of restoring prosperity in the United States? Here are the facts. Read them, O you American people. Read them and reflect upon the long chase of delusion and false cry and mockery that this party of prosperity and Mephistophelian intrigue, this party of double dealing and ambiguity, this party of fraud and feculence has led you. For the first 14 days of August the receipts of the treasury of the United States were $10,168,193. For the same 14 days the expenditures were $20,740,000. The deficit is the difference; that is $10,570,837. At this rate the Dingley bill will yield the clever deficit of more than $250,000,000 a year. That is the aggregate result of the light that has just failed. That is the offspring of the mountain that groaned and travailed. The question is whether the people will still believe in the production of prosperity by the hypodermic of old Dr. Economics at Washington.

The abortive outcome of the Dingley tariff bill of 1897 had been for some time foreseen by the goldite oligarchy. Indeed, the issue was foreseen by all intelligent people. At the time of the passage of the bill there were very few who still hugged the delusion of restoring prosperity by such an idle scheme.

There is a certain measure of patriotic amusement in noting the confusion of the quacks over the production and outcome of their tariff bill. They knew well enough that nothing would come of it, and for this reason they were forced in advance to prepare and proclaim something else as a panacea. It was necessary, from a political point of view, to be able to fulminate prosperity coincidently with the passage of the Dingley bill, else it would appear that the bill was of no avail, for if we administer your drug, though we may know that it is only mucilage and flour, it is still necessary to tell the patient, a few hours afterward, that he is greatly improved.

Knowing, as they did know, that the Dingley bill would be, from the day of its conception to the day of its delivery and all through life, the economic abortion par excellence of the epoch, the management devoted itself in advance to a new method of making prosperity by raising the price of wheat. To do so was a necessity, for otherwise how could the party of prosperity carry the Ohio election? Besides, if the price of wheat could be put up coincidently with the collapse of the Dingley tariff, and if at the same time the price of silver could be put down a situation would be prepared the political value of which no one except a member of the stock exchange could well estimate, for if wheat and silver could be forced apart two great results would be reached, either of which would yield a handsome political return.

In the first place, the argument of the anarchists that wheat and silver go together would be destroyed. If a great gap could be produced, even for awhile, in the equation of wheat and silver, the western farmer might be made to stare and wonder at such a fact until he could be induced once more to vote the ticket. If this result could be reached at the precise time when the failure of the tariff legislation should become known and read of all men, then the goldite newspapers and orators could immediately raise a lane and cry in which the high price of wheat and the low price of silver should be the dominant tone of vociferation, while the collapse of the protection scheme should be the unobserved and omitted note.

In accordance with this programme the makers of prices, with their headquarters in London and Liverpool and New York, began, about the time of the inauguration of McKinley, to mark up wheat and to mark down silver. Steadily they followed this programme. They could do this, for they are the makers of prices. The money lords put themselves between wheat and silver, pushing the first with one hand in one direction and the second with the other hand in the other direction. Every sensible man knows that the increasing price of wheat during the spring and summer months of 1897 has not been caused by the law of supply and demand or by any other law known to legitimate political economy. Was there ever a time in the history of the United States when the wheat crop was more abundant? I predict that as many as four states of the Union will show for the season of 1897 an aggregate of more than 50,000,000 bushels apiece. In many states such a yield of wheat was never known. From the Missouri river to the Pacific there is a chorus of jubilation over the tremendous crops. I have received private advices from Spokane that the wheat crop throughout Washington is unparalleled; that it will reach from 40 to 50 bushels the acre over large stretches of the country.

What, therefore, should be the price of wheat under the law of supply or any other natural law of the market? What did the goldites themselves tell us about the low price of wheat last year? Oh, that was caused by the abundant crops and by the increase of labor saving machinery! That was overproduction. Now the supply is still greater and the labor saving machinery more abundant. The last year's explanation does not seem to fit the present condition.

The greater the supply the less the exchangeable value is one of the first laws of political economy. The present bulge in wheat is, therefore, factitious. The increased demand at home and abroad is by no means as great as the enlarged supply. The equation of supply and demand points clearly to a price reduced from the figures of last year, and yet we have this magnificent spurt, which, thanks be to heaven, will for once accrue to the advantage of the farmers.

The goldbugs have been able to make this price. They were obliged to make it, but the laws of nature are fixed, and it has happened that they were obliged to make it at a time when the benefit must accrue to the producers. This is richness. If one could, in these days, analyze the feelings of one of the cocks of the wheat pit, he would find in the heart of him something bitterer than wormwood arising from the reflection that for once the boom in wheat has come at a time when the benefit must be felt in the farmer's pocket rather than in the daybook of the pit. Hitherto the boom has always been when the wheat was in the hands of the street. (Since this was written I have learned that a very considerable proportion of the wheat crop of the country was bought in advance at low figures by the speculators and that the street is, as a matter of fact, riding on the billow of its own boom. It is the old story over again. To what extent this element of anticipated profit on the part of those who were obliged to make the high price of wheat for political reasons in the summer of 1897 has prevailed to beat the farmers out of their profits it is impossible to say at the present, but if they are not swindled by the wheat gamblers it will be the first time that they have ever escaped that fate.)

While this result has been reached in wheat, the very same power that has produced it has forced down the price of silver (as measured by gold) to a figure unprecedented in history. This has been effected at the very time when the diminished output of the silver industry would indicate the opposite result. The silver industry has been paralyzed by the adverse legislation of England, the continental states and America. The natural effect of such legislation is clearly to diminish the aggregate output of the silver mines of the world and thereby to reduce the supply. The reduced supply will, of course, point to an increase of exchangeable value—that is, to a rise in the price of silver. It is true that the legislation against silver has diminished the demand therefor to such an extent as more than to counterbalance the effect of the reduced output, but this downward force acting on the price of silver has not by any means been equal to the fall in the price. The price has fallen more than the diminished demand would indicate.

The recent reductions in the quotations of silver, therefore, have been made independently of the law of supply and demand and for the definite purpose of affecting public opinion at this particular juncture of affairs. It has been made by the very same power that has bulled the price of wheat. The money oligarchy has shown itself, during the greater part of 1897, in the double act of bull and bear. The beast has become a monster which we will name, not the Minotaur of the fable, but the Ursataur, or bear bull. Seeing that something must be done to save itself from overthrow by the just wrath of the American people—kindled at last to the flaming point by the long series of delusions, falsehoods and frauds that have been practiced on them—the Ursataur has been obliged to invent the scheme of rising wheat and falling silver, for this would enable the minions of that power to make another proclamation of prosperity and to credit it partly to the Dingley tariff and partly to the general revival which has been promised for more than a quadrennium.

My countrymen, it is a delusion. It is a political snare. True, you are getting the advantage, for your enemy was this time caught in a trap. The Dingley bill was a July child; the wheat was still in the hands of the producers. The price had to go up then, for the elections were coming in November. I pray you, O farmers, to reap the advantage while you may. Make hay while the sun shines, but do not be foolish enough to trust that enemy when he comes—as he will come—this fall to superintend your voting. If you follow him to the election booth and do his bidding, he will throw you again. As soon as you have deposited your ballot he will go away chuckling and think what an unmitigated fool Old Hayseed is. With his left eye he will perform a wink at your expense that may be seen from the Chicago wheat pit to Lombard street. Trust him not, farmer, unless, indeed, you will enjoy the exercise of being trounced once more on your own board.

Kansas and the Money Sharks.

Chairman Riddle of the Populist committee of Kansas said the other day:

"The people of Kansas are paying off their mortgages before maturity to such an extent that the eastern loan companies have dug up an old clause in their mortgages that was for the last 15 years supposed to have been dead and ineffective. This is to enable them to keep their hands longer on the throats of the farmers of Kansas.

"In the prosperous days of the eighties the eastern loan companies began to do a big business in Kansas, and in order that they might keep their money employed as long as they could, or perhaps in hopes of gobbling up the mortgaged property, they put a clause in each mortgage which provided that no mortgagee could pay before maturity with money borrowed from any other company.

"This was done in the days of high interest, and the loan companies were afraid that during the life of their loans interest might become cheaper by reason of the competition then developing between loan companies, and hence that farmers might borrow money at a lower rate of interest to pay off mortgages bearing a high rate of interest.

"They have now revived this clause, and when a farmer indicates a desire to pay off his mortgage before maturity he is first compelled to make an affidavit as to how and where he secured the money."

Numerous instances are cited where the old clause in the mortgage is revived, compelling the farmers to make affidavit that they are not paying the mortgage so as to get cheaper money.

The Old Silver Dollar.

An editor has been inspired, after looking over his list of delinquent subscribers, to compose the following: "How dear to our heart is the old silver dollar when some kind subscriber presents it to view; the liberty head without necktie or collar, and all the strange things which to us seem so new; the wide spreading eagle, the arrows below it, the stars and the words with the strange things they tell; the coin of our fathers, we're glad that we know it, for some time or other 'twill come in right well; the spread eagle dollar, the star spangled dollar, the old silver dollar we all love so well."—Troy Times.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.
TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.
The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.
ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
DONOVAN & MANSUR, Auctioneers.
Lowell, Mass., Nov. 18, 1897.
On Saturday, December 4th, at 4 o'clock p. m., we will sell, whether it rains or shines, at public auction to whosoever will bid the highest price therefor, the valuable estate of the late Phillip Lynch on the premises, corner Whipple, Swift, and Chase streets. We need but mention the locality to have you appreciate this opportunity of securing one of the finest investments. This estate will be sold in two lots, viz.: The first lot to be sold consists of 6382 square feet of land with a large two-story slated French roof house. The first floor of the building is used as a store and on the second and third floors of the building are 12 large square rooms with all improvements. It has always been occupied by the late Phillip Lynch and his sisters, and as everybody knows, it is today just as good as the day it was built. The building is so situated that there is improved land enough fronting on Whipple street to erect another building, also another lot of land fronting on Swift street, sufficiently large to place a third building thereon. For an investment the purchaser could increase his income two fold. Adjoining this is a barn large enough to accommodate 2 horses, and a large carriage shed. If you intend to be a bidder, the premises are now open for your inspection.
The second lot consists of 2015 square feet of land with a cottage house thereon and fronting on Chase street. Anyone wishing to buy this for an investment can readily let it at $12 per month. As a home, it cannot be surpassed. For further particulars, you can call at the office of the auctioneers, 24 Central street, Room 1, Swan building.
$3,500 can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. on the first lot, and $500 can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. on the second lot.
Terms—$500 down at sale on lot one and $300 down at sale on lot two.
—William A. Ingham, Administrator.

LETTER CARRIERS
Will collect mail and supply postage stamps to all houses supplied with the new.
U. S. Postal Boxes
These boxes cost no more than one year's rent for a box in the post office and will last a lifetime. For further information apply to
BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.
Who are the sole agents in Lowell for the authorized
U. S. POSTAL BOX
The only box from which collections will be made by letter carriers.

IT IS NOT WHAT YOU EARN,
But What You Save
THAT MAKES YOU
"RICH"
Save regularly on a definite plan, and deposit in the
WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK
27½ Central and 4 Durham Sts., Lowell, Mass.

"GERMORT"
THE BEST KNOWN
Disinfectant, Cleanser, Deodorizer, Antiseptic
It combines efficacy and economy, for use in Hospitals, Hotels, Factories, Stables, Dwellings, Tenements, Schools, Railway Stations, Breweries, Water Closets, Sinks, Privies.
SOLD BY
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63-67 Market Street.

FOR THANKSGIVING.
Market Department — Fresh killed Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens, Celery, Cranberries and everything to be found in a first class market. Grocery Department—Fancy Florida Oranges 30c. per doz.; Malaga Grapes, 2 lbs. for 25c.; New Mixed Nuts, 2 lbs for 25c.; Pure Broken Candy 10c. per lb; Nice Pineapples, Layer Raisins, Sweet Cider, etc. Bakery Kitchen—Our usual line of home cooking with the addition of handsomely decorated Wedding Cakes for the girls who will get married on this day.
F. M. BARNEY & CO.
Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
415 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET
Tel 114-4 Wamesit Bank Block

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 455 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your house. Parties and weddings a specialty.

When You Want to Get the
FINEST GLASS OF ALE
In the city, call at GEORGE ENWRIGHT'S place at 11 Middlesex street. This is the only place on the south side of the city where you can get Reliz's half stock ale. Just drop in and sample a glass. Also the choicest brands of wines, liquors and cigars.

ONE OF THE FINEST
Grocery Stores
In this city can be had at a very low figure. All modernly equipped and up-to-date, on one of the main streets. Call at
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street
Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

The DAYLIGHT Incandescent Gas Lamp
will save you one-half your gas and give three times the light. The DAYLIGHT 30 inches will last three times as long as any other on the market. Try them.
I have for sale Chimneys (glass or mica) that will fit lamp in use.
Geo. H. Bachelder,
SOLE AGENT,
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 567-3.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE,
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 90 and 102 Lakeview Avenue
Telephone Number 474-4.

For Thanksgiving.
Rogers Knives, Forks and Spoons, Nut Crackers, etc. Quality the best. Our prices the lowest.
J. D. Grant, Practical Watchmaker.
64 Merrimack Street.

ROBBED!
You certainly are if induced to buy one of those worthless so-called Watches advertised by unprincipled parties.
The J. D. Grant full jewelled nickle Watch has a reputation unequalled. Hundreds of them in use right in the city. The price is low.
J. D. Grant
Practical Watchmaker,
64 Merrimack St.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old hostelry has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.
Washington Tavern
Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Mgr.

Lowell High Grade
FERTILIZERS
Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. Wood & Co.,
70-88 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

Only Been Used But a Few Days
An Extra Fine Mahogany
UPRIGHT PIANO
That sells for $275 will be sold by
W. F. TRUMBELL
FOR $185.00
This is your chance. Bring any one you wish to inspect the instrument. 101 Westford street is still the place for all great bargains.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER
120 LAWRENCE STREET.
All order promptly attended to.

DON'T
Put off the bow to the inevitable. Your sleigh must be made ready for winter use sooner or later. Today is not any too soon. What little time there is will be needed for the paint and varnish to dry and harden.
We are already at work on quite a few.
Can we add yours to the list?
The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY
WORTHEN STREET.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11, Barristers Hall,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

IN LONDON'S SLUMS.



Curate (new to the district)—My poor child, is it possible that your parents can be so depraved as to send a little boy like you for beer?
The Poor Child—Parients? This ain't for no parients. It's for meself!

TRIALS OF A NOVICE AT HUNTING.



Brown—I wish I had the moral courage to go home!

"The Atlanta Constitution" relates a story which illustrates one phase of the negro problem.

A negro rented a farm from a man who had a store, but for everything he needed during the year the renter paid cash.

At the close of the season he had a fine crop on hand and plenty of money in sight. The rent was paid in full, and he solicited another year's lease from his landlord.

"You can't rent from me no more," said the landlord. "I'm done with you for good."

"Didn't I pay you for all I got?" asked the negro, "and ain't I ready to pay you in advance for another year?"

"That's just where the trouble comes in," replied the landlord. "You're too fond of payin' cash. What I want in my business is a nigger that farms on a credit!"

NOT QUITE USELESS.



Teacher.—So you've forgotten already what I told you yesterday? What's the use of your head, Johnny Miggs?
Johnny Miggs.—Please, sir, to keep my collar on.

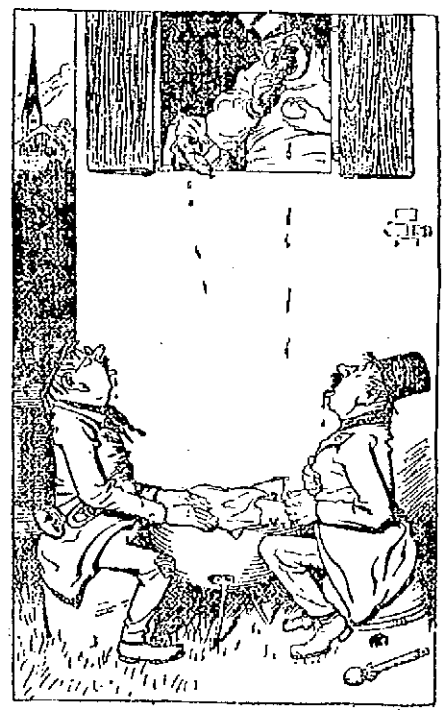
DISADVANTAGE OF USING A DRUM FOR A TABLE.



"The big sausage belongs to me."



"Not on your life, I tell you!"



A Voice from Above—Mein gracious! but these are good!

FILIAL DEPRAVITY.

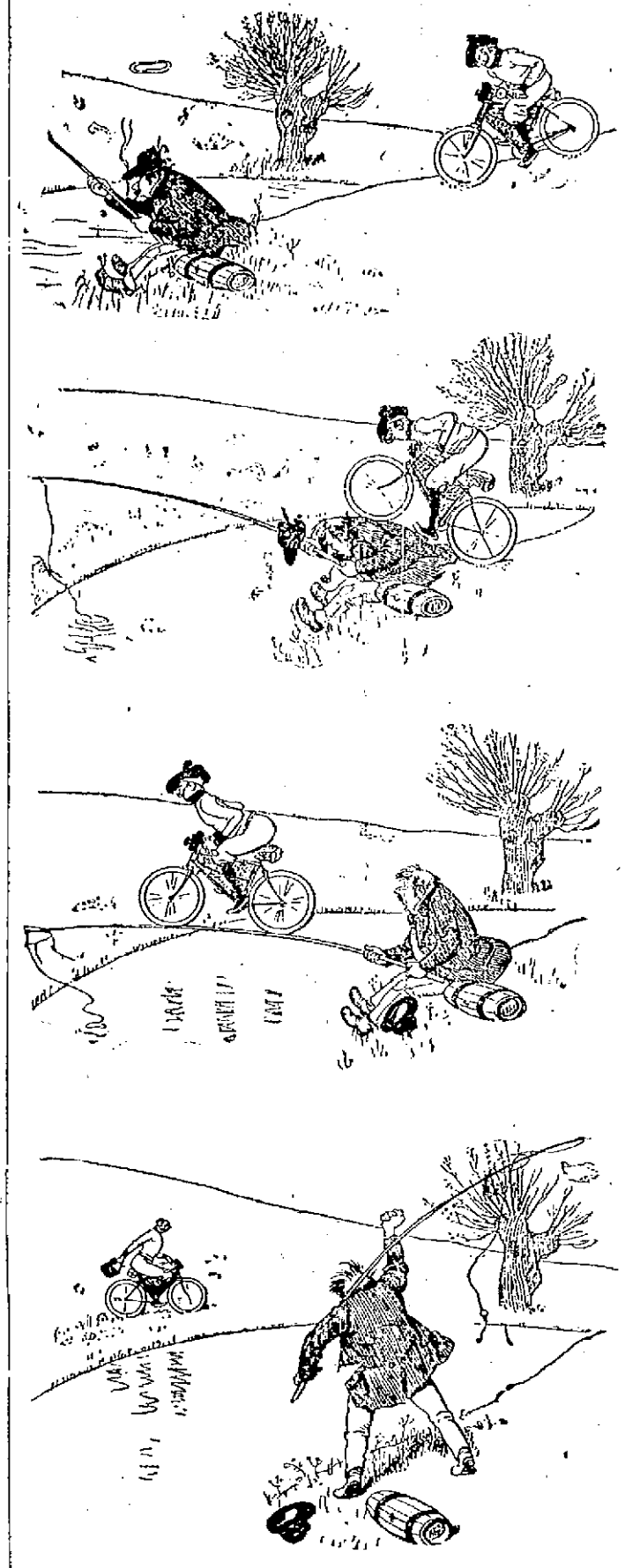


"So she jilted you?"
"Yes, and then married my son, who is depending on me for everything."

A duffer of a sportsman went out partridge shooting accompanied by an Irish keeper who was good natured enough to make all kinds of excuses for his patron's bad shots. At last the shooter, made reckless by ill success, perceived a covey of birds quietly feeding on the other side of a hedge, and resolved to have a slap at them on the ground. He fired, but to his mortification they all flew away untouched.

"Oh, faith," cried Pat joyfully, "be-gorra, sor, you made them l'ave that any way."

AN UP-TO-DATE SCORCHER IN THE COUNTRY.



Fair Visitor—I suppose, Mr. Palette, that true art is very difficult to understand?
Mr. Palette—About as difficult to understand, madam, as it is to sell.—Detroit Free Press.

"Fellow can sleep like a top these cool nights."
"Huh! I can sleep like the earth."
"Eh?"
"Only turn over once in twenty-four hours."—Indianapolis Journal.

AND SO THEY WERE MARRIED.



"Did you ever catch your husband flirting?"
"Yes; that's the way I caught him."

A SECOND-HAND SMOKE ON AN OPEN CAR.



(1) "Don't want to lose none o' this. (2) "Oosh! ain't there an aromey about it!"

THE JOKE THAT FAILED.



He heard it from young Tompkins in the city, and determined to let it off at a dinner party that very night.



He told it to his wife, who was shocked; so it must have been good.



He repeated it to himself while dressing, and it actually made his reflection smile in the glass.



He imparted it (with half a sovereign) to his host's servant in the hall, who said he was "convulsed."



But at the supreme moment he forgot the point of the story!

The Husband (late from the club): "I—er—didn't s'pect you would be sitting up for me, dear."
The Wife (cheerfully): "I haven't been sitting up for you, dear. I've just come in myself."

THORN CASE WITH JURY

The Taking of Testimony Terminated Monday Morning.

The Prisoner's Story of the Crime—He Placed all the Blame on Mrs. Nack's Shoulders.

New York, Nov. 30.—The trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of Guldensuppe was closed Monday night so far as the taking of evidence was concerned. This morning the lawyers for the defendant and the people summed up, and it is expected that the jury will retire this afternoon. Opinions differ very materially as to the probable result. Many look for a conviction, but a greater number anticipate a disagreement.

A few of Thorn's former employers were called by the defense yesterday, and they all gave the accused barber an excellent character dating back some 10 years. Thorn himself was the only other witness called for the defense. From the moment he was conducted to the witness chair until he left it some hours later the prisoner conducted himself in a cool and impressive manner. His statements in reply to general questions and his answers in the direct and cross-examinations were delivered in a moderate tone of voice, which could be heard distinctly by all. At times his voice would drop so that he could not be heard a few feet away, but Mr. Howe reminded the witness at those times that he should speak louder, and those admonitions always had the desired effect.

Lawyer Howe opened his address by saying with the sublime confidence which he has manifested in all of his talks: "May it please your honor and gentlemen of the jury, Martin Thorn is innocent of the murder of William Guldensuppe." The veteran criminal lawyer then launched forth into a terrible arraignment of Mr. Nack, who, he declared, was the real murderer who hired the cottage at Woodside for the purpose of turning it into a slaughter house, where Guldensuppe was to be murdered.

During Mr. Howe's address, Thorn frequently showed signs, the first since the trial began, of emotion. Mrs. Nack's life was vividly pictured by the speaker. He told of her having forsaken her legal husband, and her subsequent living with Guldensuppe and Thorn.

"She was a midwife," said he, "a name which is only a convertible term, in many instances, for a murderous abortionist." In referring to the testimony of Mrs. Nack given at the previous trial, Mr. Howe said she had proven herself a perjurer, murderess and adulteress.

He referred to the fact that the saw which the people had talked of had never been produced and said that when Martin Thorn would go on the stand and unbosom himself the jury would learn that "he was merely a puppet in the hands of that vile woman."

Thorn, after stating that his real name is Torceswisky, and that he had been in the United States 17 years, proceeded: "I first met Mrs. Nack a year and a half ago at her house, 439 Ninth avenue. She occupied four rooms on the third floor at that number. William Guldensuppe was boarding there with her, and I understood he was her cousin.

"I rented a furnished room from her at $2 a week. Later, I understood Guldensuppe was her husband. She first made love to me and I returned her love. I was very fond of her and loved her up to the moment she took the witness stand on my first trial."

The witness then told how he supplanted the bath rubber in Mrs. Nack's affections and described the row he had with Guldensuppe in consequence. During this fight Guldensuppe caught hold of him. Thorn held a revolver, which went off accidentally. Then Guldensuppe took the pistol from him and gave him a beating.

He left the house and went to a hospital. Mrs. Nack met him afterwards very often. They went to theaters and other places of amusement. She said she was sorry that Guldensuppe had hurt him, but that he must not mind that. Thorn, at the suggestion of his counsel, then told in his own way what Mrs. Nack had said to him after that, and the court directed Mr. Howe not to lead the witness.

"Mrs. Nack told me," said Thorn, "that she wished to leave Guldensuppe and wished to live in some quiet place. We visited the Woodside cottage, and, as it seemed a suitable place, we hired the cottage. I paid the $15 and got the key. On the 24th of June I gave the key to Mrs. Nack, as she said she wanted to do some cleaning at the cottage. About 11 or 12 o'clock on Friday morning, June 25, Mrs. Nack met me at the door. She said: 'I have Guldensuppe upstairs.' I asked her what was he doing there. She replied: 'He is dead. I have shot him.' She then requested me to help her to dispose of the body. I went upstairs and helped to undress the body. Then we carried it to the bathtub. I went out and bought some plaster of paris.

"When I came back she began cutting up the body. She cut the head off with a knife, and when she reached the back of the neck she cut through that portion with a small saw. Then she cut through the middle of the body, and I asked her why she cut it so, and she said: 'I know enough not to cut through the bowels.' Next she cut off the legs, after which she went out for a while, as it was very warm in there. On her return we encased the head in the plaster of paris. We brought away the dead man's clothes in a bundle and I carried the head in another bundle. The saw, knife and revolver were in the bundle with the clothes.

"We took the car to the Ninety-second street ferry, over which we crossed to New York. I threw the head overboard while the boat was crossing the river. Then we went to Mrs. Nack's house on Ninth avenue, where she burned the clothes in the cooking stove."

The witness then told of the surrey drive on the following day, Saturday, June 26, and the disposition of the other portions of the remains, which were wrapped up in oilcloth, cheesecloth and paper, which Mrs. Nack had purchased prior to her visit to the cottage on June 25, the day of the killing.

Thorn told of his meetings with the woman after this, and how Mrs. Nack had made preparations to go to Europe. Mrs. Nack met him on Tuesday night, June 30, and the following day he learned from the papers that she had been arrested. He explained his conversation with Gotha. He said that he had told Gotha that Mrs. Nack killed Guldensuppe and also told the barber how the body was cut up and disposed of. He told Gotha of his intention to give himself up to the police, but Gotha asked him to wait. He gave Gotha some pawn tickets, and made an appointment to meet him the following night. Thorn kept the appointment. He was arrested. During the conversation with Captain O'Brien Thorn said he told the detective some truths and some falsehoods.

During the time he was giving this direct testimony, Thorn looked directly at the jury. He spoke clearly and distinctly, although at times his voice dropped to a rather low tone. He used very good English, with only a slight trace of a German accent. His direct examination lasted three-quarters of an hour, Surrogate Weller conducting the cross-examination.

In rebuttal three witnesses swore that they had seen Mrs. Nack in her room in New York trimming a hat between 2:30 and 4 o'clock on the afternoon of June 25, and Mrs. Walley said that she had seen Mrs. Nack leave the cottage about 20 minutes after she and the man with the light suit had entered. The prosecution did not put Mrs. Nack on the stand, and the court ruled against Mr. Howe's attempt to introduce the testimony given by Mrs. Nack at the mistrial. Mr. Howe was very anxious to get another chance to cross-examine the woman, and said afterwards: "The lawyers for the people were afraid to put her on the stand again. I am sorry, exceedingly sorry that I did not have an opportunity of showing the murderess in her true colors before the jurymen who, I think, will acquit my client."

CHINA TO REFUSE DEMANDS.

Pekin, Nov. 30.—Inquiries made here in Chinese official circles confirm the statements contained in dispatches from Shanghai, giving the substance of the demands made by Baron Von Heyking, the German minister to China, as a result of the murder recently of German missionaries and the destruction of German mission property. Germany asks for the discovery and execution of the murderers of the missionaries; the punishment of the implicated officials, including the governor of the Shan Tung province, in which part of China the mission was situated; the reconstruction of the missionary buildings; the payment of an indemnity of 600,000 taels to the relatives of the victims; the payment of heavy indemnities to cover the expenses of the German naval expedition and the maintenance of the German force at Kiao Chou bay; the railroad monopoly of the Shan Tung province and the occupation of Kiao Chou bay as a German coaling station.

China will refuse the demands of Germany, but will express willingness to make ample reparation for the murder of the missionaries and for the damage done to the mission property.

Russia, it is understood, is not yet helping China, but the latter country has decided not to provoke hostilities and to trust to diplomacy for a settlement of the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the mission outrages.

FISH DEALERS UNTERRIFIED.

Boston, Nov. 30.—The wholesale fish dealers profess to be unterrified by the action of the Gloucester fishermen in compelling all of the fishing vessels from that port to deliver their fares at the Cape Ann port rather than in this city. They believe that the attempt will prove disastrous to Gloucester, and that in a short time the crews will leave the vessels from that city, and that all the fish trade there will be lost. A committee from the Boston Wholesale Fresh Fish Dealers' association, however, has been appointed to confer with the Gloucester people, and a communication to the dealers in that city has been sent.

HAD A STARVING FAMILY.

Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 30.—After persistent search Deputy Sheriff Fitzroy has placed behind the bars James Armstead, the colored man who savagely, and it is feared fatally, assaulted Henry Oates of North Greenwich a week ago. When arrested Armstead pleaded utter ignorance of the affair, but later, when Sheriff Fitzroy presented incriminating evidence, the alleged assailant admitted his guilt, but offered in extenuation the plea that his wife and children were starving and he hoped to be able to get a few dollars by rifling the old man's person to buy food. Armstead was arrested at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.

HAYTI IN WRANGLE

With Germany Over Its Own Rights.

THE LITTLE REPUBLIC READY TO RESIST

The Injustice Being Inflicted by Tyrants.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The attention of the department of state has been formally directed to the friction that has arisen between Germany and Hayti as a result of the arrest by officials of the latter country of a half-blood named Lueders. While the department has watched the matter for some time past, it was not until Monday that the case came formally before it through the appearance there of Mr. Leger, the minister from Hayti to Washington.

The minister consulted Assistant Secretary Day, and the attitude of Germany in Lueder's case was discussed. The intimation was given out at the state department that our government so far has gone only to the length of instructing Ambassador White to watch developments and keep his government informed. He will lodge a protest only in the event of the performance by Germany of some act that is not consistent with justice and international law; something that is not anticipated here. In other words the state department does not feel that it has a right to interpose so long as the demands of Germany for redress are kept within the bounds of sound practice in international disputes, following in this the precedent set by the last administration when it permitted the landing of British troops at Corinto, Nicaragua, to secure indemnity for the ill-treatment of British consular officers. It does not follow from this, however, that the administration will look with unconcern upon the harsh and unjust measures that may be sought to be put in force by Germany towards the little island republic.

The department has been informed that the statement of facts that has been made in the case has been somewhat misleading in that it makes important omissions. For instance the foundation of the claim of Hayti that it had the right to punish the man as it did lies in an assertion that he was a citizen of Hayti. Lueders was born in Hayti of a German father and a native Haytian woman and, according to the laws of the republic, that made the child a full-fledged citizen of Hayti. Altogether the case is regarded at the state department as one that might properly be adjusted through the regular channels of diplomatic negotiation instead of through the strong means of demonstrations in force, particularly in view of the fact that Lueders is now at liberty and in Germany, and the acute phase of the case has been passed.

The Haytian minister states that the republic is preparing for any eventuality, considering that its honor is involved in the present trouble, and that it cannot yield to demonstrations of force by a powerful nation. The minister says that Hayti's ports are unfortified, and that the country has no navy, but has an army of fair proportions. Naturally it could not expect to contend against one of the most powerful nations on the globe, but, with the honor of the republic at stake, he declares, it would resist to the last, and would prefer to be crushed than to yield to what it regards as an injustice. The Haytian authorities consider that the Monroe doctrine applies to the present case, and for that reason expect that the people of the United States will not approve the crushing of Hayti by a powerful European government, or that the authorities here will not remain inactive if the Monroe doctrine becomes involved.

ATTACKED WITH AN AX.

New York, Nov. 30.—The Journal and Advertiser says: E. C. Thurber of Providence, private secretary for General B. F. Tracy when he was a member of ex-President Harrison's cabinet, in a temporary fit of insanity Monday made a murderous attack with an ax upon his attendant, Charles McGee, and inflicted several severe wounds on McGee's head. Thurber was with his wife at the home of Frank W. Miller in Patchogue, L. I., arranging for the removal of their furniture. Without warning Thurber, who had slipped away from McGee, came up behind him and struck him several blows on the head before he was overpowered by his wife and several neighbors who had rushed into the house attracted by the screams of the women. McGee fell unconscious to the floor. He refused to press a complaint, and Thurber was paroled in the custody of a friend pending the result of McGee's injuries.

DEMOCRATS OF WOBURN.

Woburn, Mass., Nov. 30.—The Democratic convention last night renominated Mayor John P. Feeney, and he accepted the honor in a strong speech. For school committee the three retiring members, Mrs. Adams, T. J. Feeney and T. D. Howey, were again named as nominees.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

the danger is in the neglect—that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE WIZARD OF THE CUE

Tournament to Decide the World's Billiard Championship.

Two Boxers Put Under Arrest—Fought Twenty Rounds When Released on Bail.

New York, Nov. 30.—The five-cornered billiard tournament which will decide the championship of the world began last night in the concert hall of Madison Square garden. Aside from the great glory, the champion billiard player will receive a diamond medal and 50 per cent of a $1200 purse added to one-half of the gate receipts.

The contestants in the tournament are Frank Ives, the present holder of the championship emblem; Jacob Schaefer, George Slosson, Maurice Daly and George Sutton. This tournament is being held under different conditions than those of any other contest ever held in the United States. The 18-inch balk line game, with the anchor shot practically barred, is the latest game according to the program. Schaefer won the bank and selected the black ball. Three was the best he could do in his opening inning. Daly at the first effort scored five. Schaefer in the second inning scored 11 and, as hard luck seemed to follow Daly, the "wizard" ran up the points. At the end of the first 15 innings Schaefer led by 51 points with a total score of 90.

In the 19th Schaefer made 79, which made a total of 173 buttons to his credit. His 80th shot was the simplest kind of a spread, but was missed through carelessness. Daly's play grew worse as the game progressed. It was not until the 21st inning that he succeeded in getting a count in the double figures. Then hard work was rewarded by an even dozen. Two innings later 13 points were scored by careful play.

In the 33rd inning Schaefer again emerged from the rut and gave another exhibition of skill, making a run of 61. His 18th shot was a magnificent long masse. At the end of the 35th inning the wizard was nearly 200 to the good.

Throughout the game Schaefer used his famous draw whenever he had a chance, and success to an unusual degree. Daly on the other hand seemed unable to do anything with his draw. He did not begin to get his streak until the game was virtually out of his reach. In the 42nd inning a three-cushion shot with a drive for position brought down the house. In the following inning a masse won great applause for the New Yorker.

Pretty work in the 44th inning yielded a bunch of 38 for Daly, his highest run during the night's play.

At the end of the 45th inning the score read: Schaefer, 359; Daly, 226. From this until the end of the game, with the exception of two innings, brilliant work characterized Schaefer's play. He went out in the 53rd inning, a run of five giving him the desired 500 points. Daly's total score was only 279.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 30.—At the National Sporting club last evening "Spike" Sullivan, the American boxer, defeated Jimmy Curran, the Englishman, on points in a 20-round go.

Later Ben Jordan, the featherweight champion of England, defeated Tommy White of Chicago in a protracted fight of 19 rounds.

Sullivan and Curran fought at 135 pounds for a purse of $2000 and a substantial side bet. Jordan and White met at 124 pounds for a purse of $3500 and a side bet of something more than $1000. This was White's first appearance in a bout in England.

The betting favored White in the White-Jordan contest. He is taller than his opponent and appeared to be cleverer, scoring more rapidly in the early rounds. Jordan, however, never wasted a blow and always left the marks of his handiwork. He did plenty of execution with both hands, and at close quarters he weakened White, who was very much distressed in the nineteenth round, when White's second, Barry, gave in for him.

In the Sullivan-Curran bout the latter maintained a good lead for the first dozen rounds, but his exertions told upon him during the remainder of the fight. Towards the close Sullivan was the aggressor. He won after a very close contest.

FOUGHT THEIR FOURTH DRAW.

Buffalo, Nov. 30.—Frank Erne of this city and Jack Downey of Brooklyn fought their fourth draw last night. The contest was pulled off by the new Empire club, and was the initial entertainment of the club under its new management, with Umpire Tim Hurst at the head.

In the evening both Erne and Downey were arrested on complaint of the Methodist Ministers' association and placed under $500 bonds not to violate the provisions of the Horton law. It was understood that a second warrant had been sworn out and that the men were threatened with arrest should a knock-out occur. Under these circumstances the bout degenerated into a boxing exhibition which, although very clever, was not received with favor by the spectators.

The men weighed in at 132 pounds. They entered the ring at 11:15 o'clock and immediately got to work. Both wore bandages on their hands, Erne's left in particular being badly swollen. Downey was the aggressor for the greater part of the bout of 20 rounds, but Erne displayed the most cleverness and stopped Jack's rushes easily. There were no knockdowns, and the contest terminated with each man as fresh as when he entered and without a scratch.

BOSTON BOY BEATEN.

New York, Nov. 30.—In the 15th round of their 20-round bout before the Greenpoint Sporting club in Greenpoint last night, Tommy West of Brooklyn knocked out George Ryan of Boston. The fight was the fiercest seen in this vicinity in a long while, and showed Ryan to be thoroughly game.

West repeatedly drove his opponent around the ring, inflicting terrible jabs and stomach punches at will. Ryan at times returned the [illegible] with interest and gave the [illegible] "facers." West gradually wore his man down and, after two minutes and 50 seconds of the 15th round, knocked him down with a stomach punch. The Boston boy regained his feet before being counted out, and had barely stood up when he had his quietus administered. The police stopped the other bouts.

ABBOTT AN EASY MARK.

Baltimore, Nov. 30.—The first boxing bouts held within the city limits for more than a year took place last night in the assembly rooms of the academy of music under the auspices of the Eureka Athletic club. Manager Herford had provided an attractive program, and a big crowd went to see the sport.

The star bout was between Joseph Gans, the Baltimore colored middleweight, and Stanton Abbott of Providence, an English boxer. The latter was fat, and Gans found him an easy mark. After two rather uninteresting rounds, the colored lad landed hard on the point of the jaw, and the Englishman went groggy. Gans landed again in the same spot, and Abbott went over on his face, but managed to get to his feet before the referee counted 10. He lasted the round through and, much to everyone's surprise, showed up strong in the fourth for about two minutes, when Gans' left caught him again, and he dropped. He was getting to his feet slowly when his seconds threw up the sponge.

GIVES UP THE FIGHT.

New York, Nov. 30.—The fight for the maintenance of horse racing during the next five years in New Jersey was officially declared dead Monday by J. C. Carr, one of the Guttenburg race track "big four." Mr. Carr gave out a statement in which he said that a call for a meeting of the association would soon be issued and the track would be ordered sold.

THE LUETGERT CASE.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—The second trial of Adolph Luetgert for the murder of his wife was called before Judge Gary Monday. Luetgert was represented by ex-Judge Harmon and Attorney Riese, Attorney Phalen having withdrawn from the case after a heated interview with Luetgert and the new lawyers.

The courtroom was packed with spectators when the court was called to order. Most of the session was taken up by Mr. Harmon in arguing that Judge Gary should not try Luetgert on the ground that he was not qualified to sit as a criminal judge. Judge Gary overruled the motion of the defense, intimating, however, that he was willing that some other judge should sit in the case providing counsel for the defense should come to an agreement with the prosecution as to who should hear it.

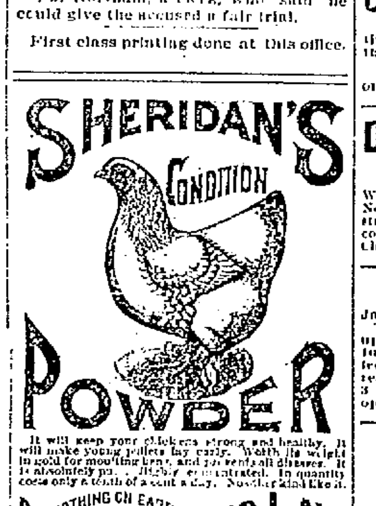
Attorneys Harmon and Riese held a consultation with State's Attorney Deneen, with the object of deciding on some other judge to hear the case.

When court reconvened at 2 p. m. the attorneys for the defense announced that they had been unable to reach an agreement as to a judge to hear the case in their consultation with the state's attorney. Attorney Harmon, however, entered exceptions to Judge Gary's overruling of his motion.

Attorney Harmon then made a motion for a continuance of four weeks, stating that he was not prepared to go on. This was over-ruled after some discussion. Examination of talesmen was then commenced.

It was late in the afternoon when the task of securing a jury was entered upon, but by the time court adjourned 36 veniremen had been examined and two jurors were accepted by the state, although the defense has still the privilege of rejecting them. The two men are Thomas H. Bacheler, an insurance solicitor, who said he had only read the headlines in the papers during the former trial and had absolutely no opinion regarding the guilt of the prisoner, and W. J. Northam, a clerk, who said he could give the accused a fair trial.

First class printing done at this office.



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

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Kings and Emperors crown
JOHANN HOFF'S
Malt Extract with Praise. It adds power to their reign by giving them vigor and strength.



STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sex-ine Pills. They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

For $2.00
We Will STORE and INSURE Your Bicycle for the Winter
Clean and vaseline all bearings and running parts, brighten the enamel and nickle work so that your wheel will look like new in the spring. Come in and let us show you how we do it.
RING'S BIG STORE,
Bicycles and Sewing Machines, 221, 229 Dutton Street.

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ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

ALL KINDS OF
Lumber
Sold at wholesale and retail. Both large and small orders solicited.
Quick Delivery and Satisfactory Prices Guaranteed.
CHAS. E. HOWE & CO.
LUMBER DEALERS,
Office at L. C. Hall's Storehouse 631 Dutton Street.
Telephone No. 351-2.

Go to Central Supply Co. for
Clothing on Credit
We have the largest stock as we clothe the entire family, and keep the most stylish clothes at the very lowest prices and easiest terms.
117 Merrimack Street, Over Moir Bros.'
OPEN EVENINGS.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

THEY WONDER WHY
Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 3 2 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 Central Street.

Peter H. Savage
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169 WORTHEN ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION 814-4
Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

LADIES'
Storm Boots
In button and lace. The uppers are made from
White Bros. Box Calf.
They have heavy outer soles and military heels and coin toes.
They are very stylish and comfortable. The price only
$1.75 A PAIR.
Also Misses' Spring Heels of the same make, only
$1.25 A PAIR
J. J. Lonergan
215 Dutton St.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.
120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on
Joseph J. Johnson,
328 SUFFOLK STREET.
Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Land Sale
In Pawtucketville
In the New District
Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.
WM. H. EMERY.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $25 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $24. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

DEATH RODE IN THE GALE

Many Lives Lost and Vessels Wrecked Along the English Coast.

Serious Damage to Shipping—Vessels Pounded to Pieces by Mountain Waves.

London, Nov. 30.—The latest reports from various points along the coast show that the gale which swept English waters Sunday and Monday was one of the worst storms of recent years. In many places it was almost cyclonic in its violence, and the long list of disasters includes a large loss of life, many wrecks of large vessels and the loss of scores, if not hundreds of smaller craft, with serious damage to property ashore at many important towns.

In the north the wind was accompanied by blinding snows and hail that hid the lights and immensely increased the difficulties of navigation. Many ships are known to have foundered, in most cases, it is feared, with all on board. Scarcely a town on the coast has escaped without more or less injury, falling walls and flying debris adding to the loss of life.

There have been rocket and lifeboat rescues almost without number. Stories of thrilling escapes come from all points. On the Norfolk coast between Bacton and Happisburg five vessels, as yet unidentified, went down and the crews of all perished. A number of bodies have been washed ashore near Yarmouth.

The British brig Ruby was wrecked off Hemsby. The coast guard service made desperate efforts to save the crew and succeeded in getting a line on board. A dying woman was "rocketed" in safety, and then the brig capsized, all the remainder of the ship's company perishing. A large steam collier dashed upon Flamborough head, the famous promontory on the North sea coast, floated off and then foundered with all on board. A steamer not yet identified was wrecked on Bridlington sands with her entire company.

Sunday evening the Rose of Devon, Captain Davis, went on the rocks near Red Ruth, Cornwall, where she pounded all night long, her crew of 12 perishing. Yesterday morning the bodies of the captain and five seamen, all wearing life belts, were washed ashore.

Phenomenally high tides are reported in many localities. The district near the mouth of the Thames has suffered severely, several townships being partly submerged. The Sheerness dockyard and the Woolwich arsenal were inundated. At Scarborough, the fashionable watering place, the sea wall was washed away. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and other coast towns of Norfolk the esplanades were flooded. At Liverpool the squalls blew off the roofs of several houses, threw down chimneys and tore up trees. The Mersey flooded its banks on the Chester side and deluged the shore district for miles.

Similar disasters occurred at Holyhead, where a number of valuable yachts were sunk at their moorings. Scarcely a vestige remains in sight of the wreck of Lord Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant, long fast in the sands off Blackpool. There is a great deal of wreckage near the Goodwin banks.

LATER PARTICULARS.

London, Nov. 30.—The scenes at such popular resorts as Yarmouth and Margate were of great grandeur, but the damage done was terrible. Tremendous seas still invade the gardens of the hotels and residences, wrecking the parades and buildings, while debris of woodwork is floating about like feathers.

Immense damage has been done to the government property at the Sheerness dockyard and the Woolwich arsenal. Seven thousand troops were hurriedly ordered out to remove thousands of pounds worth of ammunition and stores from the wharves and sheds to places of safety. The tide continues to rise and invaded almost all the workshops, quenched the engine fires and stopped the electric lights. The workmen were obliged to go home wading knee-deep. Despite all the precautions damage to the amount of many thousands of pounds has been done.

At Sheerness and Queenborough, two miles away, hundreds of acres have been submerged, scores of cellars flooded and 200 yards of the Sheerness pier have been swept away.

The boom of distress guns from Goodwin sands has been almost continuous. Below London bridge the low-lying houses and cellars are flooded, and all work is temporarily suspended along the Thames even as high as Charing Cross. The continual rising of the river is looked upon as ominous, though as yet no damage has been done above London bridge.

Six vessels were wrecked between Yarmouth and Bacton, only a few miles apart on the Norfolk coast, and 25 lives lost. The brig Vedra, stranded at Bacton, the storm tore out her masts, and when the rocket line was fired the crew was unable to haul it in. Finally the line dragged them into the surf, and three out of seven were drowned.

Rochester and Strood on the Mersey, about 30 miles southeast of London, have suffered severely. At Rochester the gas works were flooded and the town is in darkness.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

President McKinley has not yet completed his message.

Frank Cousins, one of the leading dry goods dealers in Salem, Mass., made an assignment Monday for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are not known. Mr. Cousins has kept store in Salem for 15 years.

Jeremiah O'Neil, 30 years of age, a laborer, was probably fatally hurt Monday by falling into the hold of a barge at Providence. While descending a ladder he made a misstep and fell 20 feet, fracturing his skull.

In answer to indictments charging them with keeping bucket shops 28 brokers in New York pleaded not guilty Monday. Leave to withdraw the plea and enter demurrers within a week was granted, and the cases went over.

The 76th anniversary of the Isthmian independency is being celebrated with great enthusiasm at Panama and elsewhere. The festivities will last three days and include military reviews, bull fights, masquerades, fire-works and theatricals.

United States Vice Consul Beck has resigned his position in Berlin and will return to the United States. Consul General Goelsohmidt has appointed Mr. Day, one of the consular clerks, to be the successor of Mr. Beck, subject to the approval of the authorities.

ESTIMATES NOT REALIZED.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The November statements of the government receipts and expenditures will show that the receipts during November so far have reached $22,956,820, which indicates a total of about $25 000,000 for the month. This is a trifling improvement over October, when the receipts were $24,391,416. The deficit thus far during November stands at $3,572,109, which is larger than was expected. The deficit for the year stands at $46,581,120, the receipts having been $127,761,160 and the expenditures $174,282,280.

The receipts from the customs so far this fiscal year undoubtedly will fall considerably short of the estimates made by the managers of the new tariff bill during its pendency in congress. At that time it was estimated that customs would yield about $180,000,000 during the year.

BOYCOTTING QUESTION.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 30.—Judge Hosmer of the circuit court declines to interfere with a boycott by employes of a railway milling firm. A temporary injunction had been issued restraining the Railway Teamsters' union and trades council from unlawfully interfering with the business of Jacob Beck & Sons. Judge Hosmer stated he would make the injunction permanent as far as violation or disturbances was concerned, but he could not interfere with "peaceable distribution of boycotting circulars or other legitimate means employed by the unions to accomplish their purpose."

KEANE CONGRATULATED.

Rome, Nov. 30.—Archbishop Keane, former rector of the Catholic university at Washington, was received by the pope Monday. His holiness congratulated the bishop upon the abnegation with which, in a letter to the pope, he had renounced his claim to be included in the list of candidates for appointment to the archbishopric of New Orleans. The pope also congratulated the archbishop upon the series of sermons in English which he has commenced at the church of St. Silvestre in Capite, a venerable church in Rome, erected in honor of John, the Baptist, a piece of whose head is still preserved there. The church is now in the possession of the English Roman Catholics.

POSTOFFICE BURGLARY PAID.

Antrim, N. H., Nov. 30.—The postoffice was broken into Monday morning and money and stamps to the value of $100 were stolen. The break was a most daring one, as the office is on the Main street and directly in the glare of an electric light. Entrance was effected through the front door, pries being inserted between the door and casing and the door spring back from its fastenings. The office is provided with no safe and, contrary to his usual custom, Postmaster Anson Swett had left in the office the money and stamps which were stolen. This is the second time in 10 years that the office has been broken into.

CURTIS NAMED FOR MAYOR.

Boston, Nov. 30.—The Republican municipal convention last night renominated by acclamation Edwin U. Curtis as the candidate for mayor. Benjamin M. Cram was renominated by acclamation as a candidate for street commissioner, and a committee of 25 was selected to report the names of eight candidates for the school board to an adjourned convention to be held on Wednesday evening.

Charles T. Gallagher presided. Curtis Guild, Jr., read the platform of principles, Colonel Melvin O. Adams made the speech placing Mr. Curtis in nomination, and Alpheus Sanford, Mr. Curtis' only opponent at the caucuses, seconded the nomination.

An aggressive tone ran through the proceedings. Mayor Quincy was criticised disparingly in speech and resolution. Mr. Gallagher was particularly open and specific in his condemnation of the acts of the administration. Colonel Adams, in his nominating speech, bore down with equal severity on the management of affairs at the city hall, though he gave less attention than Mr. Gallagher to specific acts of the Quincy administration. The declaration of principles proved to be an attractive feature of the convention.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

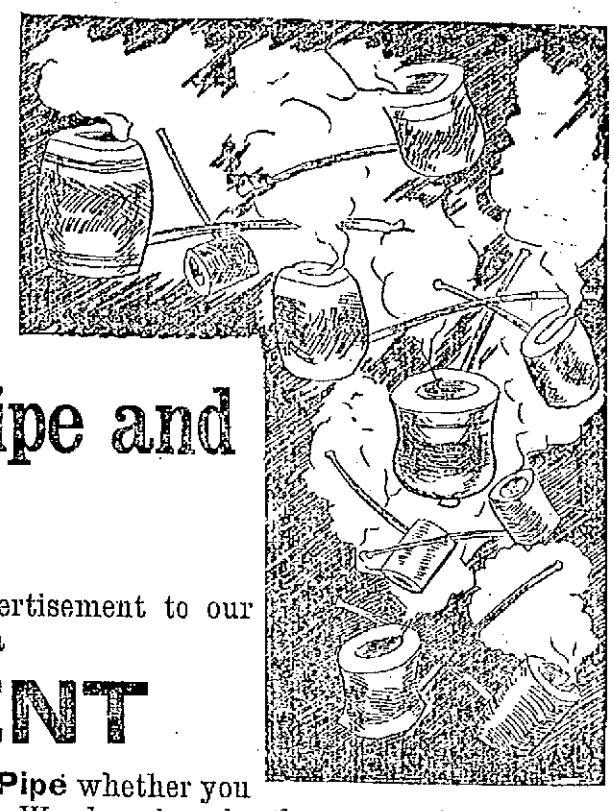
MANUFACTURERS' RELIEF COMPANY

LOWELL OUTLET,

Old Boston & Maine Depot, Central Street.







Put This in Your Pipe and Smoke It.

If you haven't a good pipe, bring this advertisement to our store any time this week and we will make you a

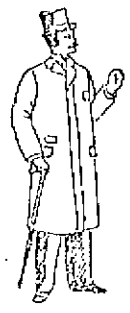
FREE PRESENT

of a **Genuine Imported German Wechsel Wood Pipe** whether you buy a cent's worth or not. These Pipes are the genuine imported Wechsel Wood and make the sweetest smoke imaginable. Our New York buyer six weeks ago imported 1448 of them and they came in yesterday. They are generally retailed at 25c. to 50c. each, but we will give you one absolutely free, even if you don't buy a thing, providing you bring this advertisement in with you. While you are calling on us it will pay you to glance over our ever-changing stock and get a conclusive idea of our new prices and learn for your own benefit that it is for your interest to pay us a visit at least once a week.

$50,000 of Meritorious Merchandise bought by us for spot cash from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent. off regular prices. Bought of hard-pressed manufacturers who must have money. Regular dealers stand petrified with astonishment at **the great rush of business at our store. It is unnecessary** for us to **hint** that it would be **policy** to buy this week. These goods are on sale now.

We challenge the retail merchants of this entire continent to equal the prices named in this advertisement. The largest store in **the world** can't scare us. The fight is on. Let the Price-Cutters run that cut the lowest.

Read These Prices Carefully. There Will be a Great Crowd for Them.



Challenge Sale of Overcoats and Ulsters

Solid Beaver Overcoats, brown stitched edges, strong and durable linings, velvet collar, perfectly stylish and well made; value $10; one week challenge price

$3.98

Moscow Beaver Overcoats, black and blue, never-wearout linings, strongly sewed and handsomely made, latest style and proper length; value $12; one week challenge price

$4.98

Strictly all-wool Kersey Overcoats, black, blue and brown, lined with double warp Italian linings, sewed with silk and linen, elegantly finished, perfect style and correct lengths; value $14; one week challenge price

$6.99

Magnificent Royal and Middlesex Kersey Overcoats cut in very latest standard box and regular lengths, Skinner's silk sleeve linings, lined with leather cloth, some with all clay worsted linings, perfection in style and tailoring; value $20 to $25; one week challenge price

$11.80

Fine Irish Frieze Ulsters, lined throughout with wool serge, made with raw edges, plush pockets, full lengths and large collars; a dream of comfort on a stormy day; worth $18; one week challenge price

$6.90

NECKWEAR.

Compliments are received from every purchaser on the fine assortment we are showing. This department is overflowing with the season's most popular shades and designs. The highest price asked is

39c.

Best 4-ply Linen Collars, 40 different shapes, value 15 cents. Challenge price

9c.

Best 4-ply Linen Cuff, value 25 cents, challenge price

11c.

Challenge Sale SUITS

400 Black and Blue Cheviot Sack Suits, wide facings, lasting lined, sewed with linen and silk, correctly cut and made, worth $8 to $10; one week challenge price

$4.98

$50 handsome all-wool Sack Suits, single and double breasted, gray and dark brown Scotch plaids and mixtures, strong and durable linings, deep facings; worth $10 to $12; one week challenge price

$3.98

Wanskuck Clay Worsted Suits, made with deep French facings, piped with satin, heavy lasting lined, perfect fit or no sale; worth $15; challenge price

$5.98

700 choice Winter Weights, genuine Oswego Black Clay Worsted Suits, in sacks, frocks and cutaways, sewed with tested silk, best wearing linings, style, fit and finish guaranteed; value $18 to $20; one week challenge price

$8.60

Challenge Sale FINE SHOES

If you doubt our capacity and ability to sell shoes you ought to have seen this department last Saturday. Every settee in a row all full of eager buyers, and a large crowd anxiously awaiting to try on our great values in this department.

Men's Milwaukee All Grain Shoes, lace and congress, heavy double soles, solid and serviceable, regular price, $2.50; sale price

$1.69

Misses' Genuine Dongola Button and Lace Shoes, all styles, shapes and sizes. Regular value, $1.25,

98c.

Ladies' solid Dongola Shoes, in all shaped toes, all sizes, in lace and button, worth $2, sale price

98c.

Men's heavy double sole shoes for working and dress purposes, one week challenge price

98c.

Boys' heavy tap sole school shoes, warranted to wear, one week challenge price

98c.

Men's fine and heavy Box Calf shoes, extension soles, worth $3; one week challenge price

$1.97

Challenge Sale Boys' Reefers and Suits

Boys' extra fine nigger-head long nap blue Reefers, usual price $3; one week challenge price

$1.98

Boys' short pant suits with Reefer coats, also braided Sailor collars; one week challenge price

98c. up.

Boys' Colored flannel blouses for dress use, very handsome, sells everywhere for $1; one week challenge price

59c.

Boys' heavy double and twist and fancy flannel Blouses for school use; one week challenge price

39c.

Overcoats for boys 7 to 13 years of age; fine, all-wool Worsteds, Kerseys, and Meltons, lined with double warp Italian cloth, velvet collars, style, fit and finish just like men's; value $5 to $7; one week challenge price

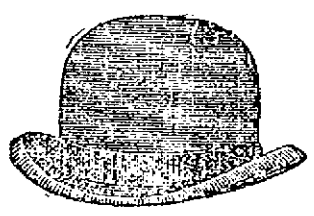
$2.98

Boys' Suits, nice black and blue Cheviot, brown and gray Scotch mixtures, newest designs, well made, with best lasting linings and trimmings; sizes 4 to 15 years of age; value $3 to $4; one week challenge price

98c. to $1.49

This large department is completely overstocked.

Challenge Sale Hat Specials



300 Sample Hats from the celebrated makers, Beltaire, Lurch & Co., in all the latest and popular styles, perfect duplicates of Dunlap, Knox, Lamson & Hubbard shapes, only better material and finish; value $3 to $4; one week challenge price

$1.49

CAPS.

Challenge Sale of very best Cloth and Plush, double band, with latest adjustable wind visor, sewed with silk, strongly and handsomely made; value $1; one week challenge price

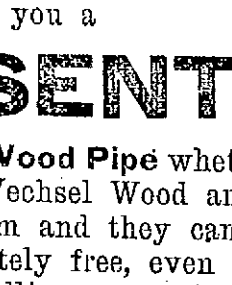
69c.

Mens' and Boys' Golf Caps with ear-warming bands; one week challenge price

19c. up.

Large variety of Men's and Boys' 75c. quality Inter Caps; one week challenge price

43c. and 49c.



Grand Challenge Sale of Sweat'rs and Cardigans.

Cardigan Jackets, all colors and shades; one week challenge price

98c. up.

The finest line of SWEATERS ever opened in this city; all latest designs and patterns; turtle necks, Sailor, Byron, Roll collars and regulars; one week challenge price

49c. up.

Splendid assortment of Boys' Worsted Sweaters; one week challenge price

29c. up.

Challenge Sale in Stock of Gloves

Fine Kid Street Gloves, all the popular shades and colors, value $1.50; one week challenge price

69c.

Best Goat Skin, Oil Tanned Working Gloves; value 50c.; one week challenge price

23c.

Buckskin Covered, Heavy knit Gloves; value $1; one week challenge price

43c.

Challenge prices on all cold weather goods.



Challenge Sale Ladies' Winter Garm'nts

Jackets and Capes of the newest designs and most fashionable material, sold by dry goods and cloak houses for $6; sell here for

$2.98

Half lined Jackets in smooth and rough beavers, blue, black, green, maroon or cover cloth; sell everywhere for $8 and $10; sell here for

$3.98 $4.98

Full silk lined Garments, the best produced in the New York market, and selling in this city today for $12, $15, and $18, sell here for

$5.98



Grand One Week Challenge Sale of Fancy Shirts

500 Fancy Percale Shirts, two detachable collars and pair link cuffs; popular styles and patterns; value $1; one week challenge price

43c.

Challenge Sale of White Unlaundered Shirts, 21c. to

34c.

TO GIVE ALL A FAIR CHANCE WE WILL KEEP OPEN MONDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

MANUFACTURERS' Relief Co., Lowell Outlet. { OLD BOSTON & MAINE DEPOT, CENTRAL STREET.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

A stylish long coat or paletot for a young girl is of navy cloth and gray Persian lamb, double-breasted, with large revers of the Persian lamb, the slight fulled coat-sleeves having cuffs of the same.

Hat of gray felt, with velvet crown, trimmed with blue velvet bows and white coque feathers.

For a girl of fourteen a pretty Russian costume is made of green cloth. The skirt is cut in three breadths, a very wide tablier and two back breadths. It is lined with linenette, arranged in



GIRL'S LONG COAT

breadths on the cloth, seamed apart, but finished with the cloth by a false hem. Narrow black Russian braid, threaded with silver, forms graceful points in close rows. Cut a bodice lining to the waist, hooking down the front. Fit, seam and bone it, except the side and shoulder seams. Cover it with cloth in three pieces, braided in points back and front, joining the lining at the side and shoulder seams. Cut a circular basque in cloth, line with silk and edge with braid.

Braided coat sleeve (two pieces), with lining to match. Storm collar, lined with canvas faced with cloth. Link belt of oxidized silver. This dress would take six yards of 48-inch cloth.

MONDAY.
Breakfast.
Shredded Wheat. Cream.
Corn Bread. Eggs. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Tomato Omelet. Hot Biscuit.
Toast. Cocoa.
Preserves.

Dinner.
Cream of Turnip Soup.
Roast Lamb. Mashed Potatoes.
Brown Sweet Potatoes. Squash.
Crackers. Cheese.
Brown Betty Pudding. Coffee.

Speaking of evening cloaks and capes, a charming opera cape designed for a young debutante was seen at one of our large dressmaking establishments recently. It was composed of gray moire Renaissance, wrought with silver in old Venetian design, its glittering beauty softened by foamy frills of kilted grey crepe, headed and edged with little ruchings of white chiffon.

On the yoke and the enormously high collar of grey satin, an applique of yellowish lace over golden tissue makes a lovely effect, while the collar is lined with outward curving ostrich feathers



DAINTY OPERA CAPE

in a tender grey, which melts almost imperceptibly into white, and is tied in front with a bow of the shimmering grey crepe, all edged with a foamy ruching of white. Even the lining is a thing of beauty, and also of white silk, patterned with long graceful leaves in silvery white satin—in short, it is a materialized poem, and its charms should be sung in a sonnet, and not told in cold prose.

A very elegant mantle, intended for a matron, was made as long as the dress, of black glace taffeta embroidered. The upper part had a cape trimmed with a broad band of sable.

The garment is ornamented on each side with a broad band of cerise velvet, embroidered with braid, down the back are three pleats gathered round the waist. The sleeves are very large, and the neck trimming is a large collar of sable. The whole is lined with cerise satin.

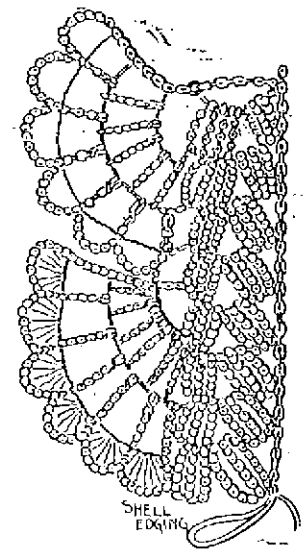
NATTY THINGS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

To Strengthen the Gums.

Take 1 oz. myrrh in fine powder, 2 spoonfuls of the best white honey, and a little finely powdered green sage; mix all well together, and rub the teeth and gums with it every night and morning.

Pretty Shell Edging.

This pretty lace edging may be used for quite a number of purposes. When worked with Berlin or Shetland wool it may be adapted with equal effect to border a shawl or flannel petticoat; again, if done in crochet cotton, it makes a desirable finish to night dresses, or children's pinafores, while in fine thread the pattern is elegant enough to trim a pretty blouse or edge a pocket handkerchief. 1st Row.—Make a chain of 6 stitches and fasten in a circle. Into this circle work 3 trebles, 1 chain, 3 trebles, 3 chain, turn. 2d Row.—6 trebles under last 3 chain of 1st row, 3 treble into 1 chain of 1st row, 1 chain, 3 treble into same chain, 1 treble into 1st long chain of 1st row, turn. 3d Row.—2 chain, 3 trebles into 1 chain of last row, 1 chain, 3 more trebles into same chain, 1 treble into 1st treble of the shell of 2d row, 1 chain, 1 treble in each of the 6 trebles of 2d row, or until there are 7 loops, turn. 4th Row.—1 single crochet, 3 trebles, 1 single crochet into the last loop just made which forms a little scallop. Repeat until there are 6 small scallops; then 3 trebles into 1 chain of last row, 1 chain, 3 more trebles into same chain (this forms the heading), 1 treble into 1st 1 of 2 chain of last row, turn. 5th Row.—Begin by working as in 1st row, but of course not making the primary circle, the 1 chain of last row forms the loop for 3 treble, 1 chain, 3 treble going into, fastening the last 3 chain into the last single crochet of last small scallop.



SHELL EDGING

TUESDAY.
Breakfast.
Baked Apples.
Bacon and Eggs. Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Mutton Stew.
Crackers and Cheese. Bread Pudding.
Tea.

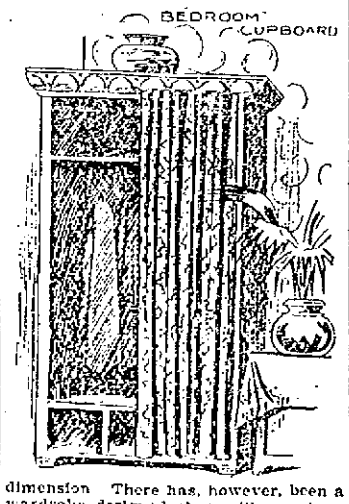
Dinner.
Tomato Bisque.
Breaded Chops. Boiled Potatoes.
Scalloped Tomatoes. Water Cress.
Crackers. Pickles.
Charlotte Russe. Coffee.

When Children Ask Questions.

Try your utmost to be patient with children at all times. They will try your nerves, to be sure, but you must remember that some children have naturally inquiring minds, and it is the natural result of its activity that they question you. If you will use care in answering them and explain everything as simply and thoroughly as possible, you will be well rewarded, for by this means, the mind will develop naturally, and its education can be carried on without harmful strain or effort. If elders would only reason, and consider what a sweet, frail, helpless, innocent thing a child is, many would perhaps be more willing to extend helpfulness at a cost of personal sacrifice, and certainly the child's life would be brighter and happier.

A Bedroom Cupboard.

A question which disturbs the minds of many women is, where to put their hats. Broad brims and high feathers demand adequate space, and it is a matter of very serious consideration for those whose rooms are of meagre



BEDROOM CUPBOARD

dimension. There has, however, been a wardrobe designed that will meet a long-felt want, and be useful for those who live in small houses or flats. Not only is the cupboard capable of holding gowns and hats, but the lower part can be used for boots and shoes.

The dimensions that are given need not necessarily be followed, but they will serve as a guide.

Let us say, then, that the wardrobe stands some eleven feet in height, three feet eighteen inches in breadth, and is eighteen inches deep. Two shelves are added—one at a distance of twelve inches from the top; the other ten inches from the bottom, the latter being supported by two or three blocks of wood, which separate the pigeon-holes holding day and evening shoes. The top of the wardrobe is finished with a five-inch moulding, and close beneath this is a thin rod, upon which a curtain is suspended, the material and color depending upon the decorations of the room.

Bronze chandeliers, lamps, etc., should be merely dusted with a feather brush, or with a soft cloth, as washing them will take off the bronzing.

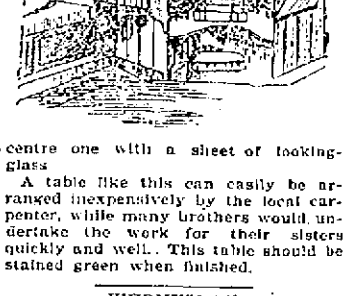
To clean marble mantels make into paste small portions of oxgall, soap and pipe clay, with a trifle of turpentine. Apply a coating to the marble, and when thoroughly dry rub it off and wash with soft water. This mixture will cleanse without destroying the polish. If much stained, a second application will be necessary.

A Few Hints on Nursing.

It is very necessary to have plenty of tact in order to manage the patient well; and also to be loyal and honest in carrying out the doctor's orders. When nursing, these orders depend in a great measure on what you observe and report to the doctor. Therefore the better trained you are in observation, the more accurate details you can give of your patient. Notice as to sleep, whether it is restless, and the duration of it. If there is any cough, and of what character, if it be short and hard, spasmodic, or loose, also whether there is sickness, or any expectoration; if such be the case it is well to save what is brought up for the doctor's inspection. Report as to the state of the skin, whether there is any sweating or not, or if the skin is very dry and burning. It is well to see if there be anything abnormal in the excretions, and when necessary show to the doctor. Always make a note of these observations and if possible keep a sick-room chart with everything of consequence written clearly upon it.

A Hanging Toilet Table.

A unique addition to the bedroom is the hanging toilet table or cupboard, which is easily made at home and is suitable for hanging to the wall, or fixing on a small shelf. The two cupboards and a couple of shelves can be quickly made out of packing cases; while, with the addition of eight cigar boxes, with the ends knocked out, delightful pigeon holes may be added as illustrated. Tiny "fretted" arches can be placed here and there for ornamentation, while panels of Japanese paper may be added to the cupboards. The middle centre compartment of this unique dressing table is arranged to shut up, or let down, by



HANGING TOILET TABLE

means of strong brass hinges, sold for the purpose; and the whole is completed by a long narrow mirror hung above by colored ribbon. When finished, the wood must be stained or painted to match the room. For a bed-sitting room such a possession as this would prove invaluable, for when closed all the toilet accessories are hidden from view.

A Corner Writing Table.

A necessary adjunct to a girl's den is the desk or writing table. The illustration shows a corner writing table which, if the room is small, will prove a most valuable possession. Here pigeon holes and cupboards are arranged in such a way that every inch of space is made the most of, while the cupboards on either side are decorated with panels of Japanese paper and the

A CORNER WRITING TABLE

centre one with a sheet of looking-glass.

A table like this can easily be arranged inexpensively by the local carpenter, while many brothers would undertake the work for their sisters quickly and well. This table should be stained green when finished.

WEDNESDAY.
Breakfast.
Oatmeal and Milk.
Broiled Lamb Chops. Toast.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Cold Meat. Potato Salad.
Biscuits. Stewed Prunes.
Chocolate.

Dinner
Macaroni Sour.
Boiled Ham. Boiled Potatoes.
Savoy Cabbage. Lettuce Salad.
Wafers. Mustard Pickles.
Fruit. Coffee.

HOUSE AND HOME

A dressing gown is a very handy and useful garment, especially in case of sickness or accident, and one should be included in the wardrobe of every tidy person, down to the youngest girl in the family. A very simple one is of pink flannel, cut in four breadths—a back, double front and two side-pieces. The opening is on the left, at the end of the yoke, on which the gown is frilled. The yoke and the bretelles are the only parts lined, except the full sleeves (with add-



FLANNEL DRESSING GOWN

ed corners), which must have a coat lining to keep them in place. Torchon insertion trims the yoke, bretelles and wristbands. Quantity of flannel required for a girl of twelve, 7 yards.

A very dainty gown for the eldest daughter could be made of thin silk lined with veiling. Silk and veiling are cut on the same pattern. The back is in three pieces—two sides and Watteau centre. There is one side-piece on each side, and the right front is double-breasted, buttoning invisibly across the left front, beneath a lace coquille and bows. Lace collarette. Band collar, covered with ribbon and trimmed with lace. Quantity of silk required, 10 yards.

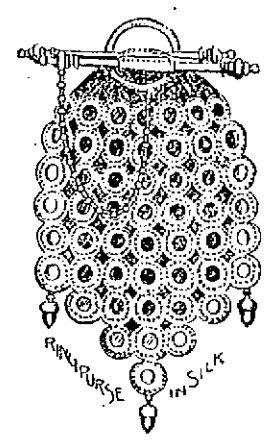
THURSDAY.
Breakfast.
Fruit.
Hominy and Milk.
Bread Omelet. Stewed Potatoes.
Rolls. Cocoa.

Luncheon.
Cream of Mutton. Celery Salad.
Brown Bread. Custard.
Tea.

Dinner.
Clear Soup.
Roast Beef. Mashed Potatoes.
Spinach. String Beans.
Crackers. Cheese. Lettuce Salad.
Ice Cream. Coffee.

Ring Purse in Silk.

This dainty little purse would make a suitable present for a sister or girl friend. Procure 108 small metal rings, size fully smaller than a dime, and cover each with crochet in purse silk.



RING PURSE IN SILK

Take 14 rings for the top row. 1st Row.—Crochet 10 single crochets around the first half of each successive ring, then a slip-stich on the first single of the first ring. 2d Row.—Go back along the other side, crochet 10 singles around the second half of each ring and a slip stich on the first single. The wrong side of crochet is the right side of purse. Make 6 rows in all with 14 rings each, connecting the rings of each row to those of the preceding row when working round the first half. For the pointed lower end make one row of 10 rings, then one row of 6, and lastly 2 rings for the point, where the rings are then tacked together with needle and thread. Finish the top with 5 rows of crochet as follows, working each row in two halves: 1st Row.—*1 treble crochet between the first two rings on the top row, 2 chain, 1 double crochet at the middle of the next 10 singles around a ring, 2 chain, repeat from * 2d to 4th Rows.—4 ch.* 1 d. c. under 2 ch., 2 ch. repeat from.* 5th Row.—This row fastens the clasp to the purse, which consists of a ring and two bars connected by a chain. 1 chain to begin, then a single under every 2d chain working round the bar. A metal acorn or ball finishes each point.

Color of Dolls' Eyes.

A fact that is little observed because it is so common is that the majority of English dolls' eyes are blue. Like everything else they are ruled by fashion, and the reason of this preponderence is that when the Queen ascended the throne she was very fair and had blue eyes. Consequently every doll-maker in the country began to send blue-eyed dolls from their factories, and during the reign have continued to do so. Every nation has its own standard of doll beauty. For instance, in Italy and Spain, where all the celebrated beauties have dark eyes and olive skins, a fair-haired, blue-eyed doll of native manufacture is practically unknown. In Japan the eyes of the dolls are small and are set askant like the natives.

STYLES FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.

One of the latest conceits in dinner gowns is shown in the accompanying cut. A bodice of black armure silk, crowning a plain skirt of the same durable material. It is embroidered with jet in an openwork design, through which comes a vivid gleam of poppy-red, while the same lovely coloring is repeated in the velvet of the waistband and the soft folds of chiffon which outline the decollete. Little pleated frills,



STYLISH DINNER GOWN

edged with red velvet baby ribbon, do duty as sleeves, and poppies cluster on the shoulders.

Another confection which is nearly as handsome, and much less expensive, has the gored skirt of brocade, the back breadths being trained. A lining of silk or sateen is cut on the same pattern. On the left side half of the first breadth is covered with a silk panel. On this same breadth is laid brocade, the junction with the silk being covered with a band of fur which also edges the tablier and the lower edge of the skirt. The fur rises up the seam joining the first and second side breadths on the left. At the lower edge the fur is mounted above the false hem, which finishes the lining and silk skirts (seamed apart). A bodice lining is cut with front in three pieces, fastening on the left of the centre panel. Cover the centre panel with silk. Fit the lining, stitch and bone the seams, except the side and shoulder seams. Drape the lining with three pieces of brocade, joining at the side and shoulder seams. Edge the brocade fronts with fur. Cut a collar in brocade, line with stiff muslin and face with brocade. Edge the collar with fur. Cut a band collar of tailor canvas, cover it with silk and line it. A frill of lace trims the upper edge. Elbow sleeve of the plain silk, in two pieces, silk and lining cut on the same pattern. Pleating of silk at the elbow.

FRIDAY.
Breakfast.
Oatmeal. Cream.
Bacon and Eggs. Muffins. Coffee

Luncheon.
Creamed Macaroni. Stewed Tomatoes.
Baked Apples. Biscuits.
Cocoa.

Dinner.
Oyster Soup.
Fried Halibut. Mashed Potatoes.
Brownes Sweet Potatoes. Salad.
Wafers. Olives.
Snow Pudding. Coffee.

Toque in Brown and Black.

There are a great many smart toques, made of cleverly crumpled felt, beautifully trimmed with the new shirred velvet, shown in our large shops and



TOQUE IN BROWN AND BLACK

millinery establishments. Many are of plain velvet draped or shirred by hand.

A dainty toque seen recently at a large afternoon reception was a confection in brown and black. The draped brim was a combination of ecru and brown velvet, the soft crown being made of embroidered cloth. The left side was gracefully adorned with black ostrich tips.

Spanish and picture hats are both very fashionable. Both are picturesque and becoming (to the young, be it said), but both are much turned up at the side and are worn tilted at an exaggerated angle. This is to be deplored; exaggeration is always ridiculous. Such hats look best with capes—the flowing folds balance the size and angle of the hat, while coats, with their diminished sleeves and basques, look poor and depressed with them.

SATURDAY.
Breakfast.
Shredded Wheat with Fruit.
Hamburg Steak. Graham Bread.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Rice Croquettes. Potato Salad.
Gingerbread. Cream Pudding.
Chocolate.

Dinner.
Cream of Celery Soup.
Fricassee Chicken. Scalloped Potatoes.
Boiled White Onions.
Crackers. Olives.
Chocolate Pudding. Coffee.

The children's styles are now of as much importance as those of the grown-up folks. The dresses nearly all have the blouse effect fastened on the side, while the fashions in coats and jackets are legion. The prettiest long coat for very young children are made on a yoke,



DAINTY COAT FOR CHILD

and fall to about the tops of the shoes in gathers or box pleats. The one pictured is of blue velvet, for a child of four or five. Fancy yoke collar of velvet and heavy cream guipure insertion. Simple puff sleeve has a deep cuff. The hat that accompanies this dainty coat is of blue velvet, edged with fur and trimmed with blue ribbon and white feathers.

Stylish Blouse Bodice.

At all of the large shops there are a great many fancy waists, suitable for evening or theatre wear, made of all sorts of pretty materials. These corsages always play an important part in a woman's wardrobe, as they can be made to serve for every occasion. A theatre corsage was made of cerise silk, completely veiled with black accordeon pleated chiffon, fastened on the left side under a strip of black passementerie. A frill of lace-edged accordeon-pleated chiffon formed a jabot down the side, while over the tops of the mousquetaire sleeves fall fluffy epaulettes of the same. The bodice is fin-

STYLISH BLOUSE BODICE

ished with a short basque and draped culture of cerise velvet.

Another dainty blouse was composed of pink silk, draped with black tulle. A lining to the waist was cut in pink silk, double-breasted, so that it hooked down the front. Draped upon the silk lining were two pieces of black tulle. The circular basque was silk, lined with muslin and covered with net. A pleating of tulle formed a berthe and sleeve in one. A gold link belt gave a smart finish to this corsage.

Silk may be restored by sponging, and while quite damp it should be rolled on a broomstick and left until quite dry. This may take twelve hours or more. Silk should never be ironed.

WOMAN'S REALM

A beautiful visiting costume is a combination of gray satin and heliotrope velvet, trimmed with Persian lamb fur. The skirt of the satin has an applique of velvet, and is edged at the foot with Persian lamb. The blouse has a full



GRAY SATIN VISITING COSTUME

vest of heliotrope velvet, the draped sides of gray satin being edged with the fur. The triangular epaulettes over the mousquetaire sleeves are also finished with the fur trimming.

The large gray felt picture hat has a velvet crown, embroidered in silver, gray feathers, and espresy resting on the hair.

A very pretty gown is made of fine satin cloth in a very dark green shade. The fluted side panels are trimmed with groups of horizontal bands in blue velvet—a soft turquoise tint—embroidered with jet. A Russian blouse of the cloth has the basques edged with velvet. There is a seam back and front (unusual with the Russian blouse), bands of embroidered velvet, starting from the shoulder seams, meeting in points at the seams. The belt is of jet, laid on blue velvet. Round the neck the owner of this gown wore a gold and pearl chain, with Renaissance medallion in paste and pearls.

The Russian blouse jacket is going to be very popular for outdoor wear, made in seal, astrachan, sable, velvet, faced cloth or any heavy material. Although the prevailing mode is to have the garment fasten on the left side invisibly, still, for the woman who has an old-fashioned sealskin coat or cape which



NEW RUSSIAN BLOUSE JACKET.

she wishes to have remodelled into the new Russian blouse, a very chic style is shown in the illustration, fastening down the front. High medici collar. Coat sleeves, with cuffs and filigree silver belt. The hat that accompanies this chic jacket was black velvet, edged with fur, soft crown, two Prince of Wales plumes on the left side.

The ideal winter dress is a tailor-made cloth costume, with Russian blouse; beautifully braided, finished with collar and revers of fur. A tailor costume of brown cringline (rep) has the slender skirt edged with a beautiful filigree design worked in fine black silk braid. The Russian blouse, richly braided front and back, is open with sable revers to show a plastron of amber velvet which is embroidered with jet. The high storm collar is of braided cloth, faced with beaver. The hat to accompany this costume is carried out in brown velvet, with amber velvet beneath the brim, brown plumes and jet buckle.

SUNDAY.
Dinner.
Bouillon.
Roast Turkey. Cranberry Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Cauliflower.
Sweet Potatoes. Green Peas.
Celery.
Crackers. Cheese. Olives.
Pumpkin Pie. Mince Pie.
Fruit. Nuts. Coffee.

Silk Shirt Waists.

Tucked silk shirt waists are in the greatest possible evidence. They will be worn during the winter, and will be in light shades, worn under tailor jackets, wraps of fur and heavy cloth coats. Flannel shirts, also tucked, are shown in all the leading shades, and are almost as popular as their silk rivals.

THE UNIQUE AND THE ODD.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, in his article in the Chautauquan, "Are Women Hurting the Chances of Men in Business?" makes the following assertions:

"The fact is absolutely demonstrated that the proportion of females in all occupations followed is gradually increasing, and that women are to some extent entering places at the expense of the males. A closer study of all the facts, however, shows that while the statement just made is true, women are more generally taking the places of children. Through the influence of a higher intelligence and the action of law, the number of children employed in manufactures is constantly decreasing. In 1870 the percentage of children of the whole number of persons employed in manufacturing was 5.58, while in 1890 the percentage was only 2.68. In very many classes, as children have been excluded through law and other influences, adult women have to some extent taken their places. There need not be any alarm, therefore, as to the encroachments of women upon the occupations held by men.

Tattered N. Torn.—"Our finances ain't an unknown quantity."

Traveling Tank.—"They ain't? Why?"

T. N. T.—"'Cause if they were they'd be equal to an X. Guess you wasn't educated in algebra."

Tommy—Tell me a story, grandpa.

Grandfather—What kind of a story shall I tell you, my little man?

Tommy—Tell about de man an' woman in de garden what et de apple wit a snake in it.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mistah Johnsing—I'se gwine to be a great man an' dat right soon—de greates' man dat ebah lived.

Miss Smiff—How, niggah?

Mistah Johnsing—Why 'lection time ah comin'.—New York Journal.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 46	6 50	6 00	7 07
6 25	7 40	8 25	7 48
6 42	8 05	8 40	11 38
7 14	8 48	7 55	9 10
*8 20	9 10	*8 30	10 10
*7 25	8 25	†9 03	9 36
8 55	9 50	9 10	*10 25
*8 43	8 57	10 17	11 33
*8 50	9 49	10 43	11 58
8 16	10 35	11 30	*12 07
9 43	10 49	12 00	12 56
11 00	12 04	*1 00	*1 35
*11 44	12 35	2 00	3 04
*12 16	1 05	*3 00	*3 36
1 40	2 50	3 42	5 03
3 00	4 25	5 14	*5 32
*3 22	4 33	*5 00	6 45
4 26	5 32	5 35	6 55
*5 23	6 15	6 47	8 07
5 44	7 10	6 34	7 30
*10 22	7 05	*7 33	*8 08
*8 43	8 10	*8 09	*8 35
		10 15	11 22
		11 33	12 25

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 50	6 03	7 50	8 53
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 39	10 25	11 40
10 59	12 02	11 50	1 08
12 03	1 37	2 16	3 10
12 45	1 58	3 41	4 55
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 45
3 20	4 22	5 01	6 20
4 03	6 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 45
6 15	7 26	9 49	10 47
7 00	8 56	11 10	12 01
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	5 03	9 12
12 05	1 26	11 45	12 53
4 15	6 28	5 00	6 25
5 33	6 35	7 00	8 22
7 23	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

†From Middlesex Station only.

‡ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Sunday Trains.

†7 20	8 10	2 15	$3 05
†7 28	8 18	9 00	10 07
8 45	9 58	1 00	1 57
†9 10	10 10	5 01	5 59
†4 25	5 22	7 35	8 45
†5 36	7 00	8 00	8 58
		9 03	10 05

SPECIAL NOTICES.

£ CHRISTMAS DRAFTS £

Payable in Ireland, England, Scotland and all parts of the world. For sale at Murphy's steamship agency, 14 Appleton street. Steamer "Canada" leaves Boston Dec. 9 and will reach Queenstown Dec. 16, in season for Christmas.

BIG GRAY ENAMELED WARE.

We have received a new lot of Tea and Coffee Pots and Preserving Kettles. One with a pound of 60c. Tea while they last. Dickson Bros. Tea Store, 68 Merrimack street.

CARD OF THANKS.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 25, 1897.

The family of the late John T. Tancred take this means of expressing their gratitude to all those, who, by their presence and expressions of sympathy, helped them to bear their sad affliction.

—Margaret and Katherine Tancred.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Parlor stoves at A. E. O'Heir & Co.'s, 16 Merrimack street.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone, 556-3.

Be sure and read C. H. Hanson & Co.'s local in another part of the paper.

Cold? Well, buy your coal of Rourke & Sullivan. It will keep your house comfortable. 223 Central street, 954 Gorham street.

BURN WILSON'S COAL

Gents' gold filled watches, 14 carat, full jeweled Elgin adjusted movement, $18.00. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Is your coal bin ready for a cold winter? If not place your order with W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, today.

A CROWDED PLACE.

It is evident that the warerooms of the Paine Furniture Co. on Canal street for the crowds in Boston during Merchants' Week. It will be one of the great objective points for purchasers. This house is making elaborate preparations for their six days' trade and have reduced sharply the price of every article in their entire stock.

A DESIRABLE FAMILY TEAM AT AUCTION.

Having decided not to keep any team this winter, I have given orders to C. H. Hanson & Co., of Rock street to sell my family team. They are well known having been driven about the city by myself and family for the past two years. They are a bay and gray horse, good age, sound and perfect in manner. They are very attractive to look at and are fine roadsters. They will be sold without reserve or limit at Messrs. Hanson & Co.'s auction sale, Thursday, December 2, at 12 noon. I would recommend them to anyone in want of a good pair of horses. Can be seen at my stable, 252 Andover street, at any time up to day of sale.

—D. W. C. Farrington.

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA.

The household remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is Cleveland's Lung Healer. It has won its place upon its merit and it has given such universal satisfaction that we recommend to all our friends and customers to use it. Call and get a free trial bottle. Large size, 25c.

Respectfully,
F. H. Butler & Co.
255 Central and 391 Middlesex Sts.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 561 Middlesex street.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Dr. C. Brown DENTIST 21 MERK ST.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

So are we with our beautiful line of Watches, Diamonds, Opal Rings and Pins, Studs, Link Buttons, Pocket Books and Silver Novelties.

We do artistic engraving and we charge very low prices.

LEGAULT & CO., OPTICIANS, 70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

A COSTLY FIRE

In Rugg Block Last Evening.

CAUGHT IN MOIR BROS.' STORE BASEMENT.

Fire in Wigginville This Morning.

A fast and furious fire broke out and raged in the store of Moir Bros & Co., in the Rugg block on Merrimack street about 8 o'clock last night. The street floors in the block are occupied by Moir Bros. and Miss L. E. Burbank, milliner. The second floor is occupied by Moir Bros., and a credit house, and by the owner, Mrs. Ruth Rugg, as a piano salesroom, while the top floor is divided into 16 sleeping rooms.

Mr. Moir was standing in the store talking with F. H. Pearson when one of the young lady clerks rushed up from the basement, crying "Fire!" She had attempted to light the gas with a piece of paper and the blaze communicated with a number of light articles about it. The basement was filled with Christmas stock which the clerks were unpacking, and this was quickly ablaze.

Mr. Pearson telephoned the central station and soon after an alarm from box 113 was rung in. Mr. Moir in the meantime, attempted to extinguish the flames with a blanket, but without success.

A great cloud of smoke filled the store and street, forcing all out of the burning building. The occupants of the upper floor had narrow escapes from suffocation and Fireman James Halstead rescued a little boy by carrying him out on his shoulders.

It was impossible to see into Moir's store, so dense was the smoke and in a short time the flames burned through the thin partition into Miss Burbank's store, being confined, however, to one side. Some of her stock was badly damaged. In here had been carried much of Moir Bros.' stock and it was necessary to move it a second time.

Nine lines of hose and the chemical were put upon the fire and after an hour's hard work, the recall sounded. The building is insured with Church & Son, and also Moir Bros.' stock, the latter for about $15,000. Miss Burbank's stock was insured in the Home Guaranty company.

FIRE IN WIGGINVILLE.

The alarm from box 116 at 2 o'clock this morning called the fire department to the two-tenement dwelling house in Gilmanville, a short distance beyond the Wigginville station, owned by Mrs. French. The owner had a tenement in the house. It was reported to have caught from an overheated stove. It got a good headway before the Lowell fire department was called and they could save but little of the property.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Bickford is a prophet. Yesterday we gave his prophecy that Mr. Lawton would be defeated because he parted his hair in the middle. But a short time ago, Poet Bickford brought out a spring poem entitled "Never Part Your Hair in the Middle," and enumerating the diverse calamities that would befall him who should be guilty of such an offence. He recited the song at Music Hall to an accompaniment of tin cans and cat wails and an occasional egg that was left over in the hatcheries of the previous year. Mr. Lawton heeded not the warning contained in the following lines from the chorus of this fateful song, and hence his defeat by Col. Bennett, just as predicted:

"Humpty, dumpty diddle
On banjo, on flute and on fiddle.
You'll never be mayor, I vow and declare,
If you part your hair in the middle."

A Pair of Bricks.

If Mr. Mudd of Maryland reaches the United States senate, he will have no difficulty in arranging a pair with Mr. Clay of Georgia.—New York Journal.

Summer In Winter.

Summer time in winter—the birds were on the wing,
The meadow dreamed of violets as sweet as those of spring,
And all the birds remembered the songs they loved to sing.

Summer time in winter—the daisies decked the sod,
Late sprinkled with the silver frosts, and lilies seemed to nod
And send sweet messages of love to the blue realms of God.

And all the world was beautiful, and all the world was bright,
The splendid day dreamed soft away to meet the restful night
That rippled from clear stars to earth its love lluess and light.

—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Is your hair Green?

It's only another way of asking, is your hair growing? For green means growing. You can MAKE hair grow by using

Ayer's Hair Vigor

THE SCHOOL BOARD

Recommendations for Military Honors in H.S.B.

CHRISTMAS VACATION BEGINS CHRISTMAS DAY.

Other Minor Business Was Transacted.

The school board held a short meeting last evening and transacted routine business.

Superintendent Whitcomb asked that the Board authorize the payment of a bill for Prof. Apgar's services in delivering two lectures before the teachers' association. In years past the teachers have paid such bills, but this year, as they are liable to be somewhat heavy, he thought it no more than right that the school board should meet at least a part of the expense of the lectures.

Mr. Whitcomb also gave notice of the coming, on Friday next, of Prof. Wm. L. Tomlins of Chicago, who is to speak to the teachers in the afternoon, to be paid by them. He is also to give an address in the evening, to which an admission fee will be charged. This is done at his own risk and any proceeds in excess of $50 are to be turned over to the teachers. Mr. Whitcomb wanted to know if there was any question about the use of the hall in the evening, under such conditions.

Mr. Everett moved that the bill of Prof. Apgar be paid, and it was so voted. No objection was raised to the use of the hall for the coming lecture.

Mr. Farley presented the resignation of Miss Annie E. Slavin of the Charles street school, which was accepted and a vote of thanks extended to her for her faithful service.

It was voted that the Christmas vacation begin with Christmas day and include the week following.

Mr. Thompson presented to the secretary a list of names from the High school, recommended by the military instructor for military honors, the result of an examination held October 27, as follows:

Dana B. Whipple, first lieut.; Chas. Kelly, first lieutenant; Robert Faulkner, 2d lieut.; R. B. Walsh, 2d lieut.; George L. Lawson 2d lieutenant; ——Bean, 2d lieut.; Will Bagley, 2d lieut.; John J. Rogers, 2d lieut.; J. Douglas Rivet, regimental sergt. major; Royal C. Hope, battalion sergt. major; Charles A. Stevens, battalion sergt. major; Arthur L. Kelley, color sergt.; Walter Rushworth, first sergt.; J. H. Lavellee, 1st sergt.; Harold Nickerson, 1st sergt.; J. H. Gilman, 1st sergt.; Warren W. Fox, 1st sergt.; T. L. Coleman, quartermaster sergt.; Abram B. Leavitt, first sergt.; Richard W. Lawton, 2d sergt.; Peter H. Monohan, 2d sergt.; James R. Wilkinson, 2d sergt.; William M. Clarke, 2d sergeant; Roscoe L. Coggeshall, 2d sergt.; Herbert Whipple, 2d sergt.; Walter B. Tyrrell, 3d sergt.; Elmer Brennan, 3d sergt.; Joseph Nolan, 3d sergt.; Walter Wilson, 3d sergt.; John Noonan, 3d sergt.; Joseph H. Connors, 3d sergt.; Hugh Reidy, 4th sergt.; Frank R. Brady, 4th sergeant.

Miss Adelaide E. Noyes appeared before the board and spoke on the subject of "The Teaching of Oral Reading in the Public Schools."

First class printing done at this office.

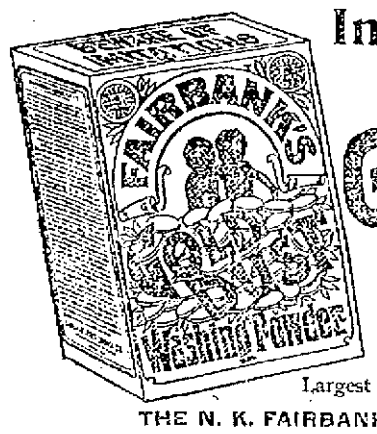
The Road to Klondike

Is a long and hard one. It's much easier to get

Gold Dust

from your grocer. Sold everywhere and cleans everything. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK CO.,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



Insist on the Genuine GOLD DUST

The best Washing Powder made. Best for all cleaning, does the work quickly, cheaply and thoroughly.

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

TEETH

No Charge For Extracting

$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. Neuralgia Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates also Rubber Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p.m. Not open Evenings

DR. J. H. BECKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 27, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Merk & Bridge

TIME SCHEDULE

ON THE ELECTRIC ROAD WILL CHANGE DECEMBER 1.

On and after December 1, 1897, until further notice, the routes and running time of the cars upon all lines of the Lowell & Suburban Street Railway company will be as follows:

Lakeview Avenue—Cars will be run through half-hourly from Parker avenue to Jenness street via Prescott, Central, Appleton, and Chelmsford streets. Lakeview avenue cars will arrive at and leave Merrimack Square at 5, 20, 35, and 50 minutes past each hour; the cars which arrive at Merrimack Square at 20 and 50 minutes past each hour go through to Jenness street.

Centralville—Cars will be run through from the Cricket grounds to the Highlands via Bridge, Prescott, Central and Middlesex streets. Cars will leave Merrimack square for the Cricket grounds at 7, 27, 37, and 52 minutes after each hour. Leave the Cricket grounds for the Highlands at 5, 20, 35, and 50 minutes after each hour.

Nesmith Street and Oaklands—Cars will be run through from Nesmith street to the Northern depot on Middlesex street, via Merrimack, Dutton, and Thorndike streets. Cars will leave Merrimack square for the Oaklands at 4, 19, 34 and 43 minutes after each hour Leave the Oaklands for the Northern depot at 2, 17, 32, and 47 minutes after each hour.

High Street and Rogers Park—Cars will be run through from the park to the Normal school via Merrimack and Dutton streets and Broadway. Cars will leave Merrimack square for High street at 13, 28, 43, and 58 minutes after each hour. Leave the Park for Broadway at 5, 20, 35, and 50 minutes after each hour.

Gorham Street—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Gorham street on the hour and 15, 30, and 45 minutes after.

Chelmsford Street—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Chelmsford street at 5, 20, 35, and 50 minutes after each hour. The cars which run to Jenness street only will upon returning, be run through to Parker avenue.

Westford Street—The Westford street cars will go through to Pawtucketville and Varnum avenue, alternate trips, via Merrimack square. Cars will leave Merrimack square for Westford street at 2, 12, 22, 32, 42, and 52 minutes after each hour. Will leave Westford street for Varnum avenue at 2, 22, and 42 minutes after each hour. Will leave Westford street for Pawtucketville at 12, 32, and 52 minutes after each hour.

Highlands—Cars will leave Merrimack square for the Highlands via Prescott, Central, and Middlesex streets at 3, 18, 33, and 48 minutes after each hour. Cars will leave the Highlands for the Cricket grounds via Middlesex and Central streets and Merrimack square at 5, 20, 35, and 50 minutes after each hour.

Middlesex Street—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Middlesex street at 12, 27, 42, and 57 minutes after each hour.

Northern Depot via Dutton Street—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Northern Depot via Dutton street at 1, 16, 31, and 46 minutes after each hour. Will leave Northern Depot for Nesmith street and Oaklands via Dutton street at 10, 25, 40 and 55 minutes after each hour.

Broadway and Normal School—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Broadway and the Normal School at 13, 28, 43, and 58 minutes after each hour. Cars will leave the Normal School for Rogers Park via Merrimack square and High street at 13, 28, 43 and 58 minutes after each hour.

Varnum avenue—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Varnum avenue at 2, 22, and 42 minutes after each hour. Cars will leave Varnum avenue for Westford street via Merrimack square Prescott, Central, and Appleton streets at 2, 22, and 42 minutes after each hour.

Pawtucketville—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Mammoth road, Pawtucketville, at 12, 32, and 52 minutes after each hour. Cars will leave Mammoth road, Pawtucketville, for Westford street, via Merrimack square Central and Appleton streets at 12, 32, and 52 minutes after each hour.

First Street—The First street cars will go through to Lawrence street via Merrimack square, Prescott, and Central streets. Cars will leave Merrimack square for First street at 11, 26, 41, and 56 minutes after each hour. Cars will leave First street for Lawrence street at 1, 16, 31, and 46 minutes after each hour.

Lawrence Street—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Lawrence street at 6, 21, 36, and 51 minutes after each hour.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Will you please allow me a little space in The Sun, the people's paper? I am not much of a politician, I am happy to say, and I believe there are many others the same, but who wish to cast their votes intelligently and who take an interest in city, state, and national affairs; that is, questions that are of the greatest interest to the people. I see here and there a few lines from friends of candidates, saying they have known them for some time, and that they have graduated from such and such a school. That is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Many a rogue and thief have done the same and even passed through the colleges. Why don't the men now seeking office come out boldly and tell the people what they intend to do for the masses instead of keeping their light under a bushel and all the secrets inside the ring. Thousands of good, honest men have become disgusted with the way politics are now run, as shown by the stay-at-homes last election. The people are sick of the way the city's business has been done in the past and are anxious for many sweeping reforms. They demand good honest men who will come out boldly and tell the people what they will do and what they will not do, so that the people can judge for themselves. I have followed the papers closely through the present campaign, and I have not seen or heard of anything they intend to do for the people, if elected. We have just had Thanksgiving. Let us look around and see what the people have to be thankful for and what they are not thankful for. In the first place, we are thankful that the people are beginning to read and that they are reading newspapers that are trying to enlighten and lead them to think, and are beginning to make their thoughts known, as in the present transfer system. Some are thankful for life, health, home, and harvest; thankful that some of our ministers are taking an interest in the people's affairs, socially as well as spiritually. There are a good many things that the people are not thankful for. They are not thankful to learn that the pension list is more than all the European nations put together and costs more a year than the largest standing army of Europe. They are not thankful when they have nothing to eat nor when the landlord puts them into the street, nor when they pass the stores packed with warm clothing, and the mills shut down, while they themselves are willing to work and buy the product, but instead are shivering in rags. They are not thankful to see the streets taken up by corporations and citizens thrown out of their teams and killed by tracks crossing some of the public streets that are never used; not thankful to pay 5 cents for a 2-cent ride on the electric cars; not thankful for having some of the corporations close the streets and compel the public to go miles out of their way; not thankful for having public convenience taken down and driving men into the saloons. Of all the cities I ever entered, Lowell takes the cake in this particular especially. They are not thankful for four thousand dollars wasted last July and men and boys washing themselves in dirty streams in full sight of the public; not thankful for a junket costing $500 and some of the streets a foot thick with mud and a stone crusher rusting away and citizens walking the streets looking for work, but cannot get it; not thankful for having the best part of the South Common monopolized by one man on the Fourth of July and the citizens driven back; not thankful to walk from the center of Jackson street to Dutton via Fletcher or Central street, when there is a street that is closed and should be open in a direct line. Those are a few things that the people are thankful for and many thankful for, and they would like to hear what the present candidates who are trying for office have to say as to what they intend to do if elected. Let the citizens make their demands and see that their servants carry out the same, and if they become your masters and sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, drive them out of your public institutions and let them hide themselves in shame and ignominy for the remainder of their lives; and let the people settle all the main questions by their direct vote. Mr. Editor, I should like to say much more, but I am afraid that I have already taken up too much of your valuable space. I remain

Yours respectfully,
Fair Play.

Rich and poor alike suffer from the tortures that come with that terrible plague, itching piles; rich and poor alike find instant relief and permanent cure in Doan's Ointment. Your dealer keeps it.

There's Uniform Goodness In Our Overcoat Stock.

From the cheapest at $4 to the very finest at $28—through every grade, at every price, the purchaser is sure to receive much more than an equivalent for his outlay. Every Overcoat we sell is dependable in material and make, and marked much lower than the regular price.

Our $5.95 Fine All Wool Black Kersey Overcoats are Worth Fully $10.

The unusual amount of goodness in this line make them exceptional values. They are substantially lined with good quality Italian Serge and lustorine sleeve linings. They are a real $10 quality.

$15 Men's Overcoats.

If you desire the very acme of elegance, we would strongly recommend a look through our stock of Overcoats at $15. In this line in addition to the staple colors, black, blue and brown, we have a large choice of popular shades in light tan, drab gray and Oxford. Every detail of workmanship is of the superior sort, and the fit is perfect.

J. L. Chalifoux

49 to 59 Central Street.

C. O. D. Will Buy

Ladies' Gold Filled Watches, stem wind, hunting case, warranted 20 years, from $12.

Silver Chatelaine Watches $6.

Diamond Rings from $8.

Opal Rings from $1.45.

J. D. Grant

Practical Watchmaker,

54 Merrimack St.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET.

UNDERWEAR.

We have a lot of Men's Medicated Scarlet Drawers, in odd sizes. They are made of extra quality flannel and are worth $1.25 each, but we shall close them out at 75c. each.

UNDERSKIRTS.

We have just received a full line of Ladies' Underskirts in flannel, satine, moreen and silk. We have placed them on sale at prices within the reach of all. Call and examine them.

DRESS GOODS.

Do not forget this department. Everything that you want in all the latest shades and qualities. Low prices predominate here.

WRAPPERS.

We shall continue to sell those Wrappers of which we had so great a sale of last week at 74c. until they are all closed out. Made of good quality flannellette, good styles and colors. They are well worth twice as much.

BLANKETS.

You know that you need a new pair of Blankets, why not buy them now? We have a good assortment in all qualities and will make the prices to suit you. Is there anything more reasonable than this proposition?

Cook, Taylor & Co.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

EXTRA GOOD Bleached Cotton

GOT WET AND SMOKED.

1 case of "Dwight Anchor" yard wide, full bleached Cotton, scorched a little by smoke and got quite wet, just as good to use, regular price 8 cents,

4c. Per Yard.

About 1-2 case of very fine quality 38 in. bleached, equal in quality to "Pride of the West," got wet only, regular price 12 1-2 cents, water price

6¾c. Per Yard.

BASEMENT.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

THEY GIVE IT UP.

RIVAL NEWSPAPERS LOOK AT THE SUN AND TRY TO FOLLOW IT, BUT ITS BRILLIANCY DAZZLES THEM ALL AND THEY HAVE TO GIVE IT UP.

THE LOWELL SUN

SUPERB PAGE

IN TOMORROW'S SUN ON CANINE SWIMMING MATCHES—STRONGEST FOOTBALL AMATEUR—ALL GRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED IN THE SUN.

21ST YEAR. LOWELL, MASS., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1897. 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer. Northwest winds.

Almanac, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
Sun rises—6:55; sets, 4:13.
Moon sets—Morn.
High tide—4:15 a. m.; 5:16 p. m.

LATEST

THE THORN JURY

Visited the Woodside Cottage This Morning.

THE COURT GRANTED LAWYER HOWE'S REQUEST.

Asked Jury to See the Bath Tub.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York., Nov. 30.—When the Thorn trial opened this morning Mr. Howe asked that the jury be permitted to visit the Woodside cottage so that they could see the bath tub. He wanted them to see how it would be impossible for one person to cut up the body as described in a bath tub like that without marking the sides of the tub. The judge allowed the jury to go to the house.

The inspection of the cottage lasted only eight minutes. Thorn did not go with the jury and there is some discussion in consequence. His counsel waives his right to go, but the court of appeals has in a number of capital cases ruled that counsel cannot waive any of the prisoner's rights. This action may leave a loophole for a new trial in case of conviction.

HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. Thomas Lyons of Lakeview avenue had a narrow escape from an accident yesterday which might have resulted in a fatality. While repairing a drain pipe in the cellar of one of his tenements the cellar wall caved in, burying Mr. Lyons, and but for the prompt assistance rendered by several persons nearby the consequences would have been more serious. As it was Mr. Lyons escaped with a few bruises.

SOLD OUT TO THE MERRIMACK.

A telegram has just been received stating that M. Mamlock & Son, wholesale clothiers of 827,829 Broadway, New York, have dissolved their partnership and have sold their stock to the Merrimack Clothing company of this city.

IN HONOR OF NASHUA LADY.

The Gentlemen-Not-at-Home Whist club is composed of eight ladies. Their regular evening for meeting is Tuesday, but they came together last evening on a special occasion at the home of Mrs. Henry G. White, one of the members. The event was complimentary to Mrs. Charles A. Roby of Nashua, who is in the city on a visit to her sister, Mrs. White. Contrary to the usual custom, the gentlemen were entertained by the ladies at the conclusion of the cards. Refreshments were served and a delightful social hour was enjoyed.

Hood's Pills

Restore full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Adjourned Democratic Caucus.

The democrats of Ward Seven are requested to meet in adjourned caucus on Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1897, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the engine house, Fletcher street, for the purpose of nominating three councilmen, a member of the school committee and overseer of the poor, and to transact all other business that may be brought before them. The adjourned caucus is called under the provision of Chapter 489 of Acts of 1895 and acts in amendments thereof, and in addition thereto. The officers of the caucus, as begun at 8 p. m. on Nov. 26, 1897, will serve.

Dem. City Committee.
—J. Joseph Hennessy,
Chairman.
T. H. Muldoon,
Secretary.

MORE TABLES.—We are giving a Nice Oak or Cherry Finished Table with one pound of our Gilt Tea. Come and see them at O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack St. Telephone 67-3.

MRS. DUPONT

Cor. Moody and Cabot Sts.

Has opened a new and commodious store with a complete line of Dry and Fancy Goods. First class stock. Lowest prices. Dress Making a specialty. Store open every evening. No bother to show goods, come one, come all. She also has a line of Skirts of her own make.



HON. FISHER H. PEARSON, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR MAYOR.

STRONG DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Placed in Nomination by the Municipal Convention at Huntington Hall.

Hon. Fisher H. Pearson for Mayor, and Nine Aldermanic Candidates Who Cannot be Beaten—Andrew E. Barrett for Purchasing Agent—This Ticket Will Sweep the Field.

For Mayor, HON. FISHER H. PEARSON.

FOR ALDERMEN.

Ward 1, EDWARD B. PEIRCE.
Ward 2, CHARLES H. COSGROVE.
Ward 3, MICHAEL J. DOWD.
Ward 4, JAMES F. MISKELLA.
Ward 5, DR. GUY H. HOLBROOK.
Ward 6, JOHN C. BURKE.
Ward 7, JOSEPH E. VENNE.
Ward 8, OLIVER A. LIBBY.
Ward 9, COL. C. A. R. DIMON.

Purchasing Agt., ANDREW E. BARRETT.

An aggressive democracy, a hopeful and united democracy came together in Huntington hall last night and amid enthusiasm unprecedented in the history of local ante-election conventions, placed in nomination one of the strongest democratic tickets that has come before the public in many a year.

Fred Lawton, as he stood at the door of the hall, found great food for reflection in the faces of the hosts of enthusiastic democrats who climbed the stairs and crowded the big hall in order to encourage with their presence and applause the 32 delegates, to whose good judgment was left the selection of a municipal ticket.

He, or any republican who viewed the sight, must have concluded that the democracy of Lowell is united as it never was before and that the republican candidates who would win out must arise in the early hours and labor untiringly until the early hours again and then only come out second.

No better democrat has Lowell ever had than Lawrence Cummings and his nomination speech last night was a guiding star for all democrats.

Long before the appointed hour, the hall began to fill and before 8 o'clock every seat in the gallery was taken while hundreds stood downstairs.

The principal topic of discussion was the purchasing agency, the aldermanic nominations causing no apparent comment.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, Chairman J. Joseph Hennessy of the democratic city committee called to order and when all had got seated, it was found that the hall contained as big a crowd as at the biggest rallies.

Some time was taken up with the seating of the delegates and when all were in their proper positions and the spectators relegated to the rear and sides of the hall, Mr. Hennessy announced that nominations for chairman would be in order and Dennis Murphy Esq., nominated James F. Owens, Esq., for chairman.

JAMES F. OWEN'S ADDRESS.

James F. Owens, Esq., as presiding officer, made a vigorous speech in opening the convention, his words eliciting enthusiastic applause. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"We are here tonight, representing the democratic party of this city. To us has been delegated the power to nominate a democratic ticket. We are assuming a great responsibility, and should govern ourselves accordingly. It is our duty to exercise our very best judgment and do our whole duty well. We must sink all personal ambitions and select as candidates men who are known to possess the qualifications that will make them good office holders. By that I mean men who will best serve the interests of our city. They must be men who will command the confidence and respect of our business men, tax payers and the people at large.

"We have experienced a period of mismanagement of public affairs of our city by the republican party. Its office holders, by their extravagance and mismanagement have sunk the city in debt, squandered its money, and raised the tax rate to an abnormal figure. All these things must be corrected, and it is your duty to place in nomination men who will correct those evils. So far, we have conducted a good campaign. The people have selected a strong candidate for mayor, the Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, whom you are to nominate tonight and whom we will elect at the polls. They have

(Continued to Page 2.)

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

GOLD AT ANDOVER

Experts Say the Mine is Worth Working.

THE YIELD WILL BE $30 PER TON.

A Shaft Has Already Been Sunk.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Andover, N. H., Nov. 30.—Experts who have inspected the gold mine here declare it is worth working and are estimating a yield at thirty dollars a ton. A shaft has been sunk and sheds erected. The work will be pushed.

STARVING MINERS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 30.—The Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to President McKinley, appealing to him to urge upon Congress the necessity of sending immediate relief to the Yukon miners, many of whom it is believed will die of starvation unless supplied with food soon.

TWO WIFE MURDERERS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Detectives are scouring the territory here for Chris. Merry and James Smith, wife murderers. Preparations are being made to raze the stables occupied by Merry in the expectation of finding evidence of other murders committed by him.

INDIANS WILL MIGRATE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Muskogee, I. T., Nov. 30.—The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians who have been in session at Antlers for the past week have determined to sell their lands to the government, organize a colony and migrate to Mexico. They will purchase homes there very cheap.

REICHSTAG OPENED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The last session of the Reichstag was opened at noon today by Emperor William in person for the first time since 1894. The ceremony was held in the White hall of the Royal Castle. His Majesty read his speech from the throne. The navy occupied the principal place in his remarks.

SPAIN IS SATISFIED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, Nov. 30.—A member of the Spanish cabinet said today that the government is well satisfied with the results of the publication on the decree providing autonomy for Cuba and Porto Rico, and the only difficulty is in regard to the position the Carlists may assume.

NO COMPARISON.

No printing establishment in this city compares with The Sun Job Print in its mechanical equipment and the excellence of its work. Did you ever try it?

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

BARTLEY IS DEAD

So Say Counsel for the Former Treasurer.

A NOVEL PETITION FILED IN OMAHA COURT.

In Answer to the State's Suit.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 30.—A novel petition has been filed in the district court in the case of Joseph Bartley, ex-state treasurer, sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for looting the treasury of $500,000. The petition was filed in answer to the state's suit to recover the amount stolen. The petition declares that Bartley cannot be sued, as he is dead now, having been sentenced to twenty years.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE

CONNECTED WITH JOSEPH SHATTUCK'S SUDDEN DEATH.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Nov. 30.—Joseph Shattuck, aged 65, a doortender, dropped dead today and his death came as a startling coincidence in view of a letter found in his pocket. It read: "I die for Miss Boyd. I cannot live without her." He was in love with Miss Boyd but she did not take kindly to him. Death was caused by heart disease.

LONDON SUFFERS

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Nov. 30.—Stories of wrecks, fatalities and damage as a result of the gale continue to be received. Such sights have not been seen for years. Several inland towns are still flooded. At Margate alone the damage is estimated at fifty thousand pounds and at Southend at thirty thousand pounds.

POINTED A PISTOL

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Malden, Mass., Nov. 30.—The police have been notified that a masked man entered the Faulkner railroad station late last night and at the point of a pistol, commanded him to instantly give him all the money in the station, amounting to fifty dollars. He commanded him not to move for fifteen minutes and then the man escaped. The agent was so frightened that he did not move for half an hour.

THE CHAPLAIN RESIGNED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Nov. 30.—Chaplain Montgomery M. Goodwin, U.S.N., resigned today and Secretary Long accepted the resignation. Goodwin was stationed on the reciving ship Wabash at Charlestown, and charges of a serious nature were pending against him.

AID FOR KLONDIKERS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The cabinet today considered the subject of sending relief to the people in the Klondike. The cabinet discussed ways and means of relief and a disposition was shown to render all aid possible as soon as the true condition of affairs can be learned.

DEATHS.

REYNOLDS—Frederick Reynolds, child of Frederick and Mary A. Reynolds, died this morning at 24 Howe street. The funeral took place this afternoon and burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

AGNEW—Walter William Agnew, aged 1 year, died this morning at his parents' home, 24 Rock street.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Thistle lodge, I.O.G.T., initiated one candidate last evening and received five applications for membership. At the conclusion of the business, an amusing question box was conducted by the good of the order committee. John Kelley of Elrene lodge made the address. Next Monday evening the lodge holds a box party.

WILSON'S SARCASM.

"After a short but spirited contest, Colonel Bennett has been chosen by the republican voters of the city to be the standard bearer of the party. I extend to him my sincere congratulations and predict for him a glorious victory Tuesday, Dec. 14. But we must not remain idle; let us at once set to work to secure the success of the republican ticket. This we can do by uniting our forces, and republican victory in my mind is paramount to my own political success.

Yours for party success.
John C. Wilson.

THIS NOON'S FIRE.

A still alarm called the department to a fire that was small but hard to reach in the rear of the Nesmith block at the corner of Merrimack and John streets this noon. The fire started in an unused rear stairway in which was piled rubbish enough to start a good-sized dump with. The firemen swore roundly as they dug away at the stuff in order to reach the fire, and well they might.



Dolges' Felt Romeos

Slippers and lace Boots are suggested as the weather grows colder. Many people wear Dolges' Felt Slippers the year 'round, but all should wear them in winter.

We want our readers to note particularly what we say. If you desire the benefit of Felt Shoes, use only Dolges. We know Dolges' Felt has hygienic merit.

Dolges' goods are carried by us in high and low cut Slippers for Men, Women and Children. Romeos like cut,

$1.25 up to $2.

The genuine Dolges goods are sold in Lowell only by

O'SULLIVAN BROS.

Opp. City Hall.



THE BEST OVERCOAT ever shown in this country for $10.00.

Nobby flox Overcoats of black, blue and brown Kersey; Oxy worsted lined; deep satin yoke and satin sleeve linings; lapped seams; real value fifteen dollars. These stunning Coats for $10.00.

FULL SATIN LINED OVERCOATS $15.00, of fine black Kersey, the regular twenty dollar quality.

PUTNAM & SON,

No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

Great Wealth For Atheism.

Colonel John L. Logan of Nicholasville, Ky., an atheist, died recently of heart disease. He was worth $250,000 and has given $150,000 to the cause of atheism.—New York Sun.

In Bargain Counter Terms.

Hattie Catel of Detroit began suit recently in Justice Bauder's court against William Kirschner for $299 for alleged breach of promise.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Money Deposited

On or before Friday December 3rd, in the Savings Department of the

Traders' National Bank

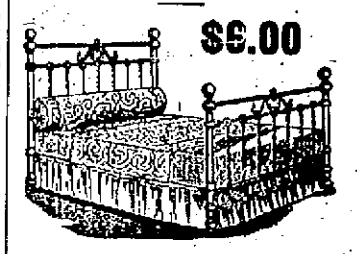
Will draw interest from December 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compound semi-annually.

HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1, p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.

30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.

Chas. J. Gliddon, President.
William F. Hills, Cashier.

MERCHANTS WEEK



$9.00

5 POINTS

Which We Ask You to Remember When You Visit Boston.

1. Our establishment is the largest retail furniture store in the world, with warerooms covering four and a half acres.

2. Every article in our entire stock will be reduced in price for the six days of Merchants' Week. This is done solely for one object—to try and add 5,000 new customers to our books.

3. We are in the wholesale district of low rents and our prices are strictly wholesale prices.

4. We deliver goods into the houses of our Lowell customers absolutely free of all expense as to freight or cartage.

5. We are only two minutes' walk from the Union station. All cars to the station pass our doors.

Here is a sample of the 110,000 pieces of furniture in our stock with a sample price:

An architectural bedstead in tubular iron, ivory white finish, enameled, with full brass balls, rosettes, collars, and mountings, heavily lacquered. A perfect study in white and gold. Regular wholesale price, $8.50. We offer it at only $4.

Paine Furniture Co.

48 Canal St., Boston.

Christmas Drafts

On Ireland, England and Scotland. Payable in every town free of discount. Money order agency. Ocean Market and Northern line.

J. F. O'Donnell, Agt.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
30 Prescott Street.

STRONG DEMOCRATIC TICKET

(Continued from Page 1.)

trusted you with the power to nominate the balance of the ticket. The work already done by your party in naturalization and registration has brought you from a minority to a majority. See to it that you continue the good work and in the same good spirit, and next year the affairs of our city will be carried on by a party that has a full appreciation of its needs and a desire and an ambition to serve it faithfully and conscientiously.

"With such a ticket as I have described, you cannot fail to appeal to the people in the right way and you can assure yourselves and feel satis-



JAMES F. OWENS, ESQ.,
Chairman of the Convention.

fied that your party will appreciate your efforts and reward you by their acclamations of approval.

"The people of this community are tired of watching the feeble efforts of the republican party in trying to govern this community and are now ready to put a stop to it, as is evidenced by the united manner in which they stand and their cries for a strong ticket. And you must do your utmost to make up such a ticket. This demonstration of our party must be heeded. We must do our duty. You are all good democrats and you must respond to your party's call.

Mr. Owens' remarks were kindly received and when the applause had subsided, the next business, that of nominating a secretary, was in order, and William A. Hogan, Esq., having declined the honor, Thomas H. Muldoon accepted it.

On motion of Patrick Owens of Ward One, the executives of each ward were appointed a committee on credentials and in Ward Four, where the executive was absent, a substitute was appointed.

The committee consisted of the following: ward one, Patrick Owens; ward two, William A. Hogan; ward



THOMAS H. MULDOON,
Secretary of the Convention.

three, Jere. Murphy; ward four, Martin Hyde; ward five, J. Joseph O'Connor; ward six, John T. Donohue; ward seven, Andrew E. Barrett; ward eight, John Ryan; ward nine, James McElholm.

The committee reported that each ward had nine delegates, who, with the executives and chairman of the convention, made 82 in all.

The temporary organization was then made permanent, and the next business in order being the nomination of a candidate for Mayor, Mr. Lawrence Cummings appeared upon the stage amid tremendous applause which lasted several minutes. When, at Mr. Cummings' request, the applause subsided, he placed in nomination, in a fine speech, the name of the successful candidate, Hon. Fisher H. Pearson.

Mr. Cummings' speech was an able one and was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke as follows:

MR. CUMMINGS' SPEECH.

Mr. Cummings' address was substantially as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

As I did when I learned of my defeat in the democratic caucuses for the nomination for Mayor, I wish again to return my sincere thanks to everyone who assisted me in the effort to get that nomination.

I have always believed that it was the duty of a man defeated in the caucuses to assist his opponent in the effort to secure an election, and it is with that purpose I have come here this evening.

Since the democratic caucus, I have had more leisure than for several months previous. Because I was beaten, I did not begin to think the world was coming to an end, or that the people of Lowell could not get along without my service.

I have watched the proceedings which led toward the convention with great interest. I have read the addresses made in support of the various republican candidates for Mayor, and I was surprised to find how little some men know about city affairs.

If they have a better knowledge of municipal affairs than they displayed on the stump, then they must have been attempting to deceive the average republican voter.

What I desire to call the particular attention of the voters to is the statement repeatedly made that if a republican mayor is elected then a reduction in the tax rate will immediately follow. I have followed the reports



LAWRENCE J. CUMMINGS, who nominated Mr. Pearson.

of addresses of republican speakers with the intention of ascertaining how that is going to be done. Let me call attention to some expenditures in various departments form which there can be no change next year unless there is a remarkable change in the management of the departments: Schools, $225,000; city debt and interest, $310,000; police and fire departments, $160,000 each; pauper, $85,000; commons, $10,000; health, $40,000; streets, $100,000; lighting, $70,000; sewer, $14,000; state tax, $63,000; county tax, $60,000; total, $1,200,000. These figures can easily be found in the Auditor's office. I have not touched the expenditure of many departments, and you will notice I have not referred to the larger expenditure in building sewers or for the care of schoolhouses and public buildings.

The republicans say, "Give us the Mayor and we will show you a greatly reduced tax rate." I say in return that unless there is a remarkable increase in the valuation of real estate, and personal property and a great decrease in the expenditure of departments which I have mentioned, there can be no great decrease in the tax rate next year.

I say also to the republican party: "You have had possession of every department of the city government except the mayoralty and public buildings for three years. You are in a majority sufficient in the City Council to overrule a Mayor's veto or recommendation. What has been done by any republican in the way of recommending a reduction of expenditure in the departments?" I must not forget also to remind the citizens of Lowell that the committee in charge of approving bills have in the City Council, School Committee, and Overseers of the Poor, republican majorities.

In the City Council, the democratic minority has not been granted this year the customary privilege of one member on approving bills. So in that instance, it can be claimed that every approved bill which went to the Mayor had the approval of the three republican members of the City Council. I ask the republican speakers to say, when they announce their intention to give a reduced tax rate, how they are going to do it. Taxpayers who have only their day's pay to depend on are particularly interested in any plan which any of the republican leaders have to suggest. I have been particular on this subject, gentlemen, as I want to arouse attention at once to what I consider an attempt on the part of republicans to deceive the voters.

In two weeks, gentlemen, we will face at the polls our opponents. They are our opponents with a vengeance. I would like to ask some good citizen who says he believes in non-partisanship to examine the record of the republican party in its dealings with the strong democratic minority for years in Lowell.

The gerrymander of Lowell, so far as the division of wards is concerned, is so outrageous that no one attempts to defend it. The manner in which the districts have been laid out is such that until the recent election of Henry J. Draper, over 6500 democrats of Lowell were ruled without a single representative at the State House.

Not content with that, the republican legislature hastening to meet the demand of the republican city committee, took from the Mayor of Lowell the power of appointment vested in him by the people when they had a chance to express their opinion at the polls.

Again the republicans have not hesitated in the City Council, at the request of Ward Committees, to remove from office the democratic superintendent of public buildings, declared legally appointed by the Supreme Court.

How was that done? Not, I believe, in a parliamentary manner, but in a mock session of the Board of Aldermen.

Not content with taking from the people of Lowell the power they desired their Mayor to have, certain republicans went further. They asked the Legislature to transfer from the Mayor of Lowell to the governor the power to appoint a police and license commissioner. Your candidate for Mayor, Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, who will be nominated by acclamation tonight, appeared with other citizens in opposition to the plan. Col. J. W. Bennett, one of the candidates for Mayor in the republican caucuses tonight, to the surprise of many citizens, appeared before the committee of the legislature and practically said the people of Lowell were not safe people to entrust with the selection of a police and license commissioner.

It must not be taken for granted, gentlemen, that it is an easy task to defeat the strong republican party.

You have selected as your candidate for Mayor a young hustler. He has been known to keep the republican party busy many times until the polls closed on election day.

It is your duty to be careful in the selection of candidates for Purchasing Agent and members of the Board of Aldermen.

When Hon. Fisher H. Pearson is elected Mayor, I think he will be a disappointment to the republicans in the city government and throughout the city.

It can be honestly claimed that under the democratic mayors, Richardson, Donovan, Abbott, Fifield and Courtney of our day, as earnest an effort has been made for the welfare of Lowell as under any republican mayor.

I have said Mr. Pearson will be a disappointment to the republicans. They will be disappointed at the close of his term of office to find anything serious with which to attack him before the people.

I do not claim that Mr. Pearson as Mayor will be able to satisfy everyone. There will be disappointments naturally, as there have been under all administrations, but to the voter who is looking only for a good business administration, I think he will get it under Mayor Pearson.

It will require the assistance of every democrat to defeat the republican nominees. If I had been the nominee of the democratic caucuses, I should desire the co-operation of every member of the party to elect me. The test of sincere friendship to me will be the honest determination of every democrat to have success at the polls next election day.

In closing, gentlemen, let me again call attention to two facts which I think will not be disputed by men who say this city is in financial danger under any democratic mayor. It is the boast of the City Council committee on finance and the city treasurer that Lowell today, under Mayor Courtney, can borrow money at as low a rate of interest as most cities of the state. It is not disputed that the Board of Trade does not hesitate to recommend Lowell as a good city in which manufacturers should locate. This, in my judgment, answers the assertion of republican speakers that the city will be in danger under any democratic mayor. It gives me pleasure, gentlemen, to present to you, as the candidate of the democratic party for Mayor, the name of Hon. Fisher H. Pearson.

MR. CONWAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. A. A. Conway, in seconding the nomination, said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Democrats: I have great admiration for the gentleman who has so ably defended the honesty, integrity and the good intentions of the democratic party. The democratic party was well pleased when it had two such candidates as Lawrence Cummings and Fisher H. Pearson to vote for at the caucuses, and although Mr. Cummings was not victorious, I feel that the time is not far distant when we can confer on him the honorable title of Mayor of Lowell. When the forces were lined up against each other we made a fair fight, knowing that the defeated candidate would loyally support the choice of the voters. Had Mr. Pearson been defeated he would have come here tonight and done as Mr. Cummings has done so ably, and I consider it one of the most magnanimous acts ever done by any democrat in this city. I feel it a pleasure to second the nomination of Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, a young man born and educated in this city; a man whose entire hopes and ambitions are centred in the welfare and prosperity of his native city. I feel that if elected Mr. Pearson will give the city such a business administration as will reflect credit upon himself and his party.

The secretary then cast one ballot for Hon. Fisher H. Pearson as candidate for Mayor.

A few motions in regard to the purchasing agency were made and it was finally moved to proceed to ballot for a candidate for purchasing agent, the Chair appointing the following committee of five to receive, sort and count ballots: John C. King, John Ryan, Charles Clark, Jeremiah Murphy and Dennis Murphy.

Then the ballot was taken, each delegate passing to the center of the hall and depositing his ballot in the box. Then it was moved that the first ballot be informal.

Mr. Jeremiah Tompkins wanted each candidate for purchasing agent to have a representative at the counting of the vote, but a similar motion had been defeated previously and Dennis Murphy rose to a point of order on the matter, which was ruled well taken. Then Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Hogan spoke in favor of the former's motion, Mr. Hogan making another motion that the committee of five be increased to nine and that each candidate select a man. Mr. Owens said that a motion to increase the committee to nine would be in order. After a brief discussion, Mr. Hogan's motion prevailed, and each candidate was allowed his representative. The new committee was appointed as follows: Jeremiah Hayes, John H. Nolan, Andrew Gray and John T. Donohue, in addition to the original five.

On the witty suggestion of Mr. W. A. Hogan that the gentlemen with prepared speeches for candidates for purchasing agent be given a chance to talk, the chairman called for nominations and of course there were none. Then the informal ballot was taken.

THE INFORMAL BALLOT.

Previous to the meeting though it was not generally known, a conference was held at which John H. Reardon, Fred H. Rourke and Peter F. Conaton agreed in the interest of the party to retire from the fight, leaving but four candidates to be balloted for. The vote was as follows: Whole number cast 63; necessary for choice, 42; Andrew E. Barrett, 33; Joseph A. Green, 21; James McCarron, 9; Frank E. Stowell, 19; Coolidge R. Johnson, 1.

As there was one vote too many the ballot was declared null and void and a second but formal ballot was taken, the committee standing by the ballot box to prevent mistakes.

ANDREW E. BARRETT NOMINATED.

The first formal ballot resulted as follows: Whole number cast, 82; necessary for choice, 42; Andrew E. Barrett, 50; Joseph A. Green, 13; James McCarron, 4; Frank E. Stowell, 15.

And Mr. Barrett was declared nominated.

Mr. Hunt, in behalf of Mr. Stowell, moved to make the nomination unanimous and the motion prevailed.

The aldermanic nominations were then in order and the following committee of five was appointed, Dennis Murphy, John Ryan, Charles Clark, John King and Jeremiah Murphy.

William W. Boardman and Edward B. Peirce were then briefly placed in nomination for alderman from Ward One and on motion a formal ballot was taken.

ALDERMAN PEIRCE RE-NOMINATED.

It resulted as follows: Whole number, 82; necessary for choice, 42; William W. Boardman, 6; Edward B. Peirce, 71; Blanks, 2.

ALDERMAN COSGROVE RE-NOMINATED.

His nomination was made unanimous and Ward Two's nomination was taken up. Mr. Thomas H. Muldoon made a brief but eloquent speech putting in nomination Alderman Charles H. Cosgrove. Dr. Gagnon seconded the nomination and on motion of Jeremiah Murphy the secretary cast one ballot for Alderman Cosgrove.

MICHAEL J. DOWD, WARD THREE.

John J. Burns then placed in nomination the name of Michael J. Dowd as candidate for alderman from Ward Three in a brief but ringing speech. Frank J. Simonds seconded the nomination referring in stirring terms to Mr. Dowd's sterling democracy. Hon. John Welch also seconded the nomination, saying that in the recent contest the friends of Mr. Pearson recognized no abler foe than Mr. Dowd.

The secretary then cast one ballot for Mr. Dowd.

JAMES F. MISKELLA, WARD FOUR.

Ward Four's nomination being in order, Mr. Martin Hyde placed in nomination Councilman James F. Miskella whose three years in the Common Council endeared him to every fair-minded citizen in Lowell. Dennis J. Murphy seconded the nomination and the secretary cast one vote for Mr. Miskella.

GUY H. HOLBROOK, WARD FIVE.

J. Joseph O'Connor in making the nomination from Ward Five introduced the name of Dr. Guy H. Holbrook of Ward Five. The secretary then cast one ballot for Dr. Guy H. Holbrook.

JOHN C. BURKE, WARD SIX.

When Ward Six was reached, John T. Donohue nominated as the unanimous choice of his delegation, John C. Burke, Esq., and his name was received enthusiastically. The secretary cast one ballot for Mr. Burke.

JOSEPH E. VENNE, WARD SEVEN.

Hon. John Welch, representing the Ward Seven delegation, placed in nomination the name of Joseph E. Venne for Ward Seven, as one of the ablest French residents in Lowell. E. J. Carroll seconded the nomination and one ballot was cast for Mr. Venne.

OLIVER A. LIBBY, WARD EIGHT.

In behalf of Ward Eight, Chairman Owens presented the name of Oliver A. Libby, whoh as always been an honest and hard-working democrat in all times and under all circumstances, a man who ran exceedingly well last year and who will be a strong candidate this year. The secretary cast one ballot for Mr. Libby.

COL. C. A. R. DIMON, WARD NINE.

Frank J. Simonds of the Ward Nine delegation placed in nomination as one of the strongest men yet placed on the ticket the name of Col. C. A. R. Dimon, whose name was received with great applause. There was another candidate, Mr. John E. Sullivan, who, through his disinterested democracy, had withdrawn in the interest of Col. Dimon. Mr. P. J. O'Brien seconded the nomination and one ballot was cast for him.

The executive committee was then instructed to fill vacancies and the convention adjourned at 10.30.

THE DELEGATES.

Following is a list of the eighty-two delegates who nominated the democratic ticket in Huntington hall last night:

John J. Hennessey, chairman of the democratic city committee.

WARD ONE.

Patrick Owens, executive; John Boyle, John J. Carrigg, John G. Gordon, Edward F. Cooney, Joseph F. Dawson, High William, John T. Maguire, Joseph T. Griffin.

WARD TWO.

William A. Hogan, executive; Patrick Coleman, John A. Sullivan, Patrick McCann, Patrick H. Lyons, Arthur J. Gagnon, Thomas H. Muldoon, James Curry, Octave Houle.

WARD THREE.

Jeremiah F. Murphy, executive; John J. Burns, Simon Cohen, William Renaud, Leonard T. Moody, Philip McNulty, John J. Walsh, Peter F. Brady, Frank Reeves.

WARD FOUR.

Joseph H. Gormley, executive; Martin Hyde, Robert F. Hurley, James Ryden, John F. Conroy, Thomas H. Green, James E. Gorman, John E. Maguire, Thomas Mangan.

WARD FIVE.

John J. O'Connor, executive; Dennis J. Murphy, John J. O'Brien, Dennis A. Donahoe, William V. Hunt, Jere. McGlinchey, Thomas J. McCaffrey, Martin J. Crowe, Michael McMullen.

WARD SIX.

John T. Donohue, executive; Joseph H. McGrath, Thomas Gallagher, Thos. H. Morris, Jr.; Charles Clark, John P. Boyers, Edward Purcell, Owen Nerney, Henry Rogers.

WARD SEVEN.

Andrew E. Barrett, executive; James A. Ready, Jeremiah J. Hayes, John Walsh, James F. Holden, Cornelius Donovan, Joseph E. Venne, Philip P. Brown, Michael F. Donahoe.

WARD EIGHT.

John Ryan, executive; Eugene A. Shea, John H. McMahon, Peter F. Conaton, James F. Owens, John J. McCullough, Timothy V. Whaley, Charles W. Whitman, John L. Boyle.

WARD NINE.

James F. McElholm, executive; John C. King, Patrick McGilly, James R. Sullivan, James E. Kennedy, Edward L. Redmond, Frank J. Simonds, William Fitzgerald, Jere. F. Tompkins.

BOWLING NEWS.

In the duck pin tournament at the Vesper club last night Team Five won the honors from Team Seven. Sherman had the best three-string total with 358. The score:

TEAM FIVE.

E. Carney	210
Ahlberg	246
L. F. Sherman	255
Holmes	226
Muirland	195
Sturtevant	210
Totals	1344

TEAM SEVEN.

Butterfield	207
Flint	226
Perley	216
Simpson	203
Greig	235
Chandler	210
Totals	1297

POLICE NOTES.

HIGHWAYMAN INSANE—ALLEGED LOWELL BURGLAR.

James Hecklin, who terrorized Wilmington and Reading last spring and held up an electric car on the way from Lowell to Lynn, was yesterday adjudged insane in the Middlesex Superior criminal court by Judge Wardwell.

Hecklin had been examined three times by Dr. Jelly and Dr. Cowles of the State Insane Asylum. They declared that the negro was undoubtedly insane and dangerous.

Hecklin was ordered sent to Bridgewater, where he will be carefully guarded. The man had been in a hospital in Philadiphia, where a bullet was taken from his head. This, in the minds of the doctors caused mental irresponsibility.

ALLEGED LOWELL BURGLAR.

Frank M. Coburn of Lowell, Mass., was arrested Sunday evening charged with breaking and entering the place of John Doherty, 116 Central street. Coburn left the employ of Dorherty with a key to the shop in his possession and was found in there during last evening, after being warned to keep out.—Manchester Union.

PRES. M. F. FINLEY

OF THE COLUMBIANS HIGHLY HONORED.

One of the most complete surprises yns given Saturday evening by his brother members to Mr. Michael F. Finley of the Columbians, of which Mr. Finley is president. At 8 o'clock a special meeting was called and Mr. Michael Carey, in behalf of the members of the club, presented Mr. Finley with a purse of money containing $100. Mr. Finley made an eloquent speech of acceptance. After a bountiful spread, an entertainment was given by the following: Solo from the opera of Wang, Mr. Michael Carey; piano solo, William Buckley; soft shoe dancing, William Sullivan; quartette singing by Messrs. Flanagan, Welch, McCaffrey, and Finley.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No To Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.



The Evil Eye.

Savage people have a superstition that an evil eye may be cast upon a person to bring all sorts of trouble and misfortune. That seems like a pretty foolish notion; but it isn't much worse than some of the notions which civilized people indulge in. One worn out superstition is the belief that if a man inherits weak lungs from his parents he is pretty sure to die of consumption. The actual fact is that if such a man will only take proper care of himself he will really be safer from consumption than a careless person who has no inherited weakness. Carelessness is the real evil eye. Carelessness will develop a tendency to consumption in any body.

The lungs are composed of very delicate, sensitive tissue, even in the healthiest person; that is why they yield so quickly to the attack of tainted blood. If the blood is allowed to get impure and impoverished, and bile-poisoned, the seeds of consumption will spring up in the best kind of a constitution. The real consumption-taint is in the blood.

Hundreds of cases of so-called "hereditary" consumption have been completely and permanently rooted out of the system by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, simply because it gives the blood-making glands power to pour a fresh abundant supply of rich, red, healthy, blood into the circulation. This drives out all poisonous and unhealthy germs. It stops the waste of tissue and the formation of morbid deposits; builds up fresh, normal, healthy lung tissue and solid, muscular strength.

In all the weakened debilitated conditions which are the forerunners of consumption, Dr. Pierce's Discovery is the most perfect nutritive and strength-builder. It is assimilated by the weakest stomachs.

Mr. PEARSON'S ACCEPTANCE

Ringing Letter Defining His Position Upon the Issues.

He Will Always Be a Democrat—But Will Put Interests of the City Above Those of his Party—He Will Not Allow Any Quasi-Public Corporation to Impose Upon the City or the People.

The following communication from the Chairman and Secretary of the convention was received by Mr. Pearson this forenoon:

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 29, 1897.

Hon Fisher H. Pearson:

Sir—We have the honor to notify you that at the democratic municipal convention held in Huntington Hall, this 29th day of November, 1897, you were unanimously nominated as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Mayor of the City of Lowell.

Respectfully yours.

—James F. Owens,
Chairman.

—Thomas H. Muldoon,
Secretary of the Convention.

MR. PEARSON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

James F. Owens, Chairman; Thomas H. Muldoon, Secretary of the Democratic Municipal Convention:

Gentlemen—Your communication notifying me of the action of the convention in nominating me as the democratic candidate for Mayor is received, and I accept your nomination.

My duty during the next fortnight is simply to use every effort to bring about the success of the democratic ticket, and I shall hesitate at no honorable means to so do.

The convention has made this effort the easier, by placing on the ticket with me an exceptionally strong representative and well balanced group of candidates for the offices of Aldermen and Chief of the Department of Supplies, and I can heartily co-operate with them in all measures, to insure election and to serve the city's interest when elected.

I accept your nomination, feeling that the republican city governments of the past few years have shown incapacity for giving the city of Lowell the clean moral and economical government, that the people have a right to expect, and I know that the democratic party in power can, and will give an administration of affairs that will meet the approval of all.

There has been too much compromise in our public affairs and too much shifting of responsibility. A measure must be either right or wrong. If right, it should be adopted; if wrong it should be rejected. Compromises have no part in good government.

Party lines are drawn in municipal politics in this city. I am a democratic nominee and if elected, shall remain a democrat. While I seek and shall, if elected, at all times welcome the counsel and advice of all citizens, irrespective of political affiliations, upon matters concerning the public weal, I do not seek, and shall not accept the advice of republicans, however prominent, upon matters of democratic policy.

The democratic party is fully capable of managing its own political affairs, and voters of other parties who support democratic candidates, do so knowingly and with the deliberate intention of giving that party the management of the city's business.

The people are wearied of unseemly political contentions at City Hall: they want clean, well-constructed streets; they want complete police and fire protection; they want ample school accommodations for all children who may require instructions, and they demand that these things be supplied them with the greatest possible perfection, at the least possible expense.

The tax rate is too high, considering how little the people have received in return. The tax payers of Lowell do not desire parsimony in the expenditure of the city's money; they do not want low priced, inferior labor, nor do they want imperfect work. They want their money's worth. If $10,000 is expended upon the street or other departments they expect the equivalent of $10,000 in results.

I promise for myself and my party associates, if elected, that we shall give the city better results with lower taxes than have been given heretofore. If we do not, we would deserve to be repudiated when we come before the people for re-election.

All quasi-public corporations such as gas, electric light, and street railroad companies, are operated for private gain; and those who have invested their money in them are entitled to a fair return upon the capital invested.

These companies, however, are granted the use of the public highways conditionally; and by wise and proper laws are subject to municipal control. The people have a right to receive in return for the privileges they have granted, good and efficient service, a due regard for their rights as individuals and good faith on the part of such corporations.

The city should not harass these companies nor should it favor them with unwarranted concessions. Public necessity and convenience should be the sole consideration in granting privileges to corporations of this class.

I shall, if elected, exercise every power I possess, to prevent imposition upon the city or interference with public rights on the part of any of these companies.

I shall refuse to sanction any expenditure of the city's money for junkets, so-called, or for any similar purpose.

The city has squandered many thousands of dollars in experimenting with impractical systems of heating, lighting and ventilation and in apparatus used in various departments. While I believe in taking advantage of all genuine improvements and in keeping abreast of the times, I feel that the city cannot afford to experiment, and I am satisfied that democratic officials would oppose, by every possible means, all attempts to foist upon the people any system not fully tested and found satisfactory.

Petitions to the City Council should be acted upon as promptly as a due regard for the city's welfare will permit and political matters should give way to public business.

City employes should receive proper compensation for their labor and I shall not permit any violation of law in regard to the hours of labor in any city department.

In conclusion: I desire to thank the Democracy of Lowell through their representatives in convention, for the confidence reposed in me, and I promise them that the trust shall be sacredly guarded. Very respectfully yours.

—Fisher H. Pearson.

ANOTHER VICTIM

OF REED, THE BUNCO STEERER AT WORCESTER.

Worcester, Nov. 29.—Another victim of John Reed, the alleged bunco steerer now confined in jail, at Worcester, awaiting trial, was found today. He is Charles R. Brown of Gardner. Brown identified Reed in his cell as the man who buncoed him out of $2000 November 1. He says that Reed, with a companion, employed the three card monte trick.

Brown's story is that Reed and his companion fell in with him and induced him to play cards. Brown was an easy winner to the extent of $1000. He drew $2000 out of the bank for capital for a game later. He put his money taken from the bank, in a box provided by one of the sharpers, together with his $1000 winnings. He took the box home with him, intending to return in the afternoon.

His curiosity was so great that he could not refrain from examining his bundle of money. It was the same old game. Instead of $3000 that he expected, he found a stone wrapped in a newspaper and a letter which advised him to beware of the dangers of gambling. He has got the letter yet.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NOTICE.

The Estey company, 145 Merrimack street, are now offering great inducements to the musical public and will give each purchaser of a piano during the month of December a large handsome banquet lamp, also three months' lessons, stool, scarf, and book. Look at their windows over the Railroad National Bank and a call at their parlors will save you money.

Now is the time to visit Legault & Co.'s store. Jewelry and silver novelties. 70 Central street.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

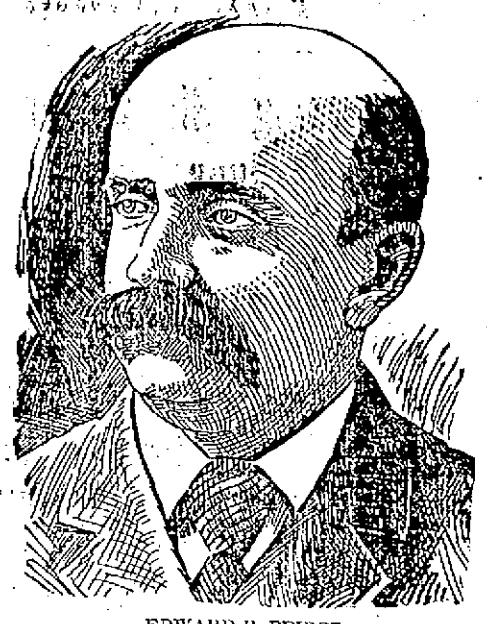
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

$100 TO ANY MAN.

Will Pay $100 for Any Case of Weakness in Men They Treat and Fail to Cure.

An Omaha Company places for the first time before the public a MAGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of Lost Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness and Restoration of Life Force in old and young men. No worn-out French remedy; contains no Phosphorous or other harmful drugs. It is a WONDERFUL TREATMENT—magical in its effects—positive in its cure. All readers who are suffering from a weakness that blights their life, causing that mental and physical suffering peculiar to Lost Manhood, should write to the STATE MEDICAL COMPANY, Suite 648, Range B, of Omaha, Neb., and they will send you absolutely FREE a valuable paper on these diseases and positive proofs of their truly MAGICAL TREATMENT. Thousands of men who have lost all hope of a cure are being restored by them to a perfect condition.

This MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their direction or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fail to cure. They are perfectly reliable; have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cure, Free Sample, or C.O.D. fake. They have $250,000 capital and guarantee to cure every case they treat or refund every dollar; or their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write them today.



EDWARD B. PEIRCE.
Candidate for Alderman.



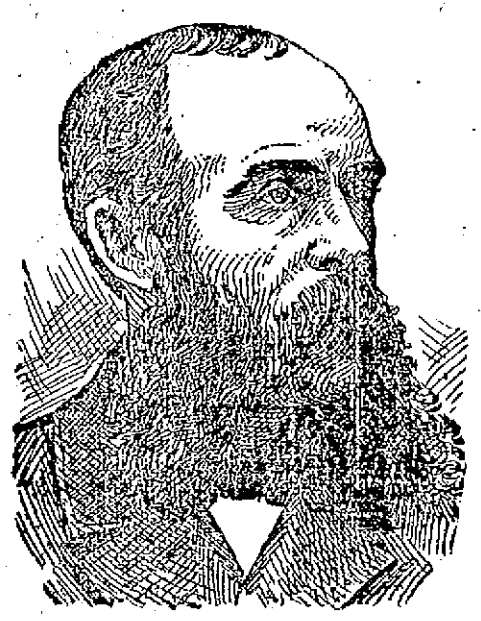
CHARLES H. COSGROVE.
Candidate for Alderman.



MICHAEL J. DOWD.
Candidate for Alderman.



JAMES F. MISKELLA.
Candidate for Alderman.



DR. GUY HOLBROOK.
Candidate for Alderman.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

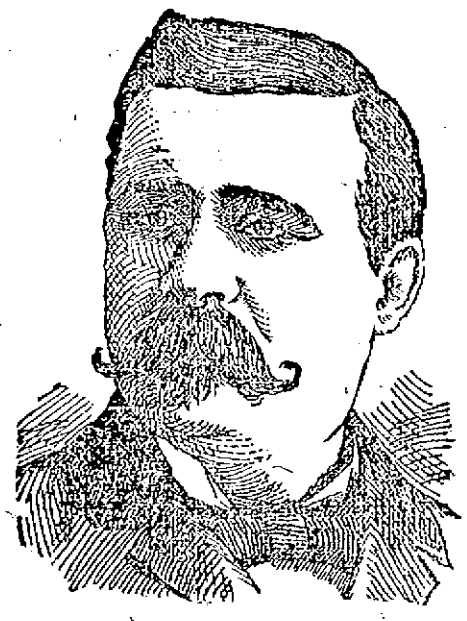
For Aldermen and Purchasing Agent.



JOHN C. BURKE.
Candidate for Alderman.



JOSEPH E. VENNE.
Candidate for Alderman.



OLIVER A. LIBBY.
Candidate for Alderman.



COL. C. A. R. DIMON.
Candidate for Alderman.



ANDREW E. BARRETT.
Candidate for Purchasing Agent.

Sketches of Candidates.

HON. FISHER H. PEARSON.

Every democrat and nearly every republican in Lowell knows Hon. Fisher Hildreth Pearson, the democratic standard bearer in the coming municipal campaign. Mr. Pearson was born in this city Nov. 20, 1866; was educated in the public schools and graduated from the High school, being a Carney medal scholar of the class of '84. He went to Dartmouth College and then to Boston University law school. After graduating from the latter institution, he was admitted to the bar and has practiced his profession since. Politically, he is a hard worker, with plenty of push and energy. He is a nephew of the late General Butler. In his first political battle as a candidate for aldermanic honors in 1891, he was very nearly successful, the winner in relative position, after the recount losing to Alderman Stowell by a very narrow margin. Mr. Pearson was elected senator at a time when democratic success seemed impossible and defeated E. S. Foss by a magnificent majority. His service as chairman of the democratic city committee was very commendable. Mr. Pearson is married and with his wife and child resides in Centralville.

EDWARD B. PEIRCE.

Alderman Edward B. Peirce won his nomination by his noble efforts as a member of this year's board of aldermen. He was elected last year as the democratic representative from Ward One, although he resides in Ward Eight. As a business man, he enjoys a distinction among the business people of this city. He is no novice in politics or in municipal affairs, for in the eighties Commodore Peirce served in the Common Council and was president of that body. He has served as a member of the Water Board and his administration at that time was commended by the republican organs. During this year, nearly every matter pertaining to municipal business of every character was introduced by Alderman Peirce. As a speaker, he enjoys a peculiar distinction and is ready at all times to accept a challenge to debate. He is fortified with a fine knowledge of public affairs. For many years he has been connected with the law department of the New York and New England railroad. He is a large property holder and is a resident of the Highlands. Like all loyal Highlanders, he belongs to the Highland club.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE.

The youngest member of this year's board of aldermen is deserving of the honor bestowed on him last night by the democratic convention. Alderman Cosgrove's course this year has been thoroughly democratic. He is a young man, ambitious, honest, and upright. He is a graduate of the public schools, the High school, Holy Cross college, and Boston University. He is a lawyer by profession. He is 27 years old and is a member of the Alpine club. He resides on Merrimack street and is not married. Last year he was one of two democratic candidates who were victorious at the polls.

MICHAEL J. DOWD.

There is no individual in Lowell who can boast of a more respectful prominence than Michael J. Dowd. Mr. Dowd's candidacy was not thought of until yesterday afternoon and it was only after repeated urging that he consented to run. Mr. Dowd's circle of friends in Lowell is certainly large, and they are of the character who remain loyal and faithful to the end. He richly deserves the recognition of his party. As city clerk, he was praised by republicans as well as democrats for the efficient service rendered the city. It was a usual occurrence to accompany the vote of thanks to the city clerk, by the board of aldermen, by remarks in appreciation of Mr. Dowd's work by individual members of the board. George Tryder, a republican, while chairman of the board, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Dowd's ability. Since his retirement from the city clerkship, Mr. Dowd has been appointed to the water board. He is at present a member of the firm of O'Hearn Dowd, clothiers.

JAMES F. MISKELLA.

The Ward Four candidate, Councilman Miskella has served three years in the lower board and this year is the acknowledged leader of the democratic councilmanic forces. Mr. Miskella from the first realized that he was elected to the council primarily to assist in managing the city's business, and he has at all times been prominent in debate on matters of public welfare. He is a leading member of the Foresters, and recently attended the national convention at Denver, Col. He is also a member of the Burke Temperance Institute. He occupies a position with the Lowell One Price Clothing company. His course in the Council will commend him to the taxpayers, who feel it incumbent upon themselves to place only the best men on guard.

DR. GUY HOLBROOK.

Last year, one of the best vote getters of the democrats nominated for alderman was Dr. Guy Holbrook of Ward Five. Dr. Holbrook was beaten by a few votes. Still he demonstrated that he was strong with the voters. He is one of the most affable of men, with a pleasant word for everybody. He has never held public office, and in fact never took an active interest in political affairs till last year. As a physician, he enjoys an extensive practice, in which he has been very successful. Dr. Holbrook resides in Central street, and has an office in the Shedd building, corner of Central and Appleton streets.

JOHN C. BURKE.

John C. Burke, democratic nominee for alderman, from Ward Six, is a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, where he was born August 15, 1854. Whn but a mere child he came with his parents to this country. The family remained in New York until the breaking out of the civil war when they removed to Albany, Vt. Before entering upon the study of law he was employed in the construction department of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad and the Burlington and Lamoyle railroad. He studied in the law office of W. W. Mills at Craftsbury, and was admitted to practice in 1879. He came to Lowell in 1889 and with Hon. J. N. Marshall and Mr. M. L. Hamblett, formed the law firm, Marshal, Hamblett and Burke. At present the firm is Burke, Marshal and Corbett, the latest member of the firm being James F. Corbett, a brilliant young attorney. During Cleveland's first campaign Mr. Burke delivered 110 speeches and won reputation as a ready and efficient speaker. He is married and has two children.

JOSEPH E. VENNE.

Joseph E. Venne, the Ward Seven aldermanic candidate is a native of Canada and came to this city about ten years ago. He immediately established himself in the dry goods business on Merrimack street, opposite Race street, and has made a success of it. He is a married man and is the father of two children. He resides at 20 Varney street. He has never been actively engaged in politics, but has watched the progress of the city and has kept himself posted on municipal affairs. He is a member of many French social and fraternal organizations and has held office in every one with which he has been connected. No better representative of the French democrats could have been selected.

OLIVER A. LIBBY.

Oliver A. Libby is a job printer over the old Boston & Maine depot. He is a resident of Ward Eight and was the candidate from that ward last year. He was defeated by only a few votes. He is a total abstainer, but believes in the local option law on the liquor question. He is a democrat who does not believe in excessive restraints upon personal liberty. He is a thorough believer in the application of democratic principles in city, state, and nation. Should he be elected, he will make a public servant of whom the city may well be proud.

COL. C. A. R. DIMON.

Col. Charles Augustus Ropes Dimon, the candidate from Ward Nine, is a native of Fairfield, Conn., where he was born April 27, 1841. Colonel Dimon has a military record that is interesting. He comes of a military family. He served through the entire war. He has been connected with the United States Cartridge company for 24 years, six of which were spent as superintendent and the last two as agent. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1878-9; has served on the Water Board; and is a member of the Board of Trade, M.M.A., Martin Luthers, Vesper-Country club, Humane society, and Day Nursery association. He is also prominent in the Loyal Legion, and Post 42, G.A.R. General Dimon will be elected without doubt and republicans will embrace the opportunity to vote for this representative citizen, taxpayer, and business man.

ANDREW E. BARRETT.

The democratic nominee for purchasing agent, Andrew E. Barrett, is a young man of eleven years' business experience. He is a Lowell boy, having been born in the house on Salem street where he has resided all his life. His education was received in the old Bartlett school under the late Samuel Bement. Afterwards he attended the High school and graduated when he had reached his fifteenth year. He is among the youngest pupils of the school who have been favored with a diploma. Immediately after graduation he engaged in the grocery business with his brothers, Edward and William Barrett, in Salem street. He is at present associated with them under the firm name of Barrett brothers. It is a successful business and they have conducted it well and not a little of this prosperity is due to Andrew's personal efforts.

It is only fair and natural to assume that this success which has marked his business career will attend his administration at City Hall if he is elected Purchasing Agent.

Mr. Barrett is 26 years of age and is a member of the democratic city committee and also of the executive committee. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus.

COL. JIM KNOCKS 'EM OUT

Chosen After a Hot Battle at Last Night's G. O. P. Caucuses.



COL. JAMES W. BENNETT.

He Led Wilson by But 106 Votes, Lawton by 567—The Aldermanic Ticket Considered Weak—The Candidates Chosen for Common Council and School Committee—Unsettled Contest in Ward One.

If there had been any doubt at all in the minds of Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and his friends as to his chances on election day, it was dispelled last night finally and for keeps when the result of the republican caucuses was made known and an expectant public heard with delight that Col. Jim Bennett, the easiest mark in the republican party had been nominated as the mayoralty candidate.

All along Col. Jim's friends have been blowing themselves in anticipation of his election, while the democrats stood aside and watched them, fearful lest he fail to get the place on the ticket, for Jim is regarded even easier to defeat than John C. Wilson with his A.P.A. support.

It was a Bennett night surely, for just as the hour for the caucuses, 8 o'clock, arrived, the snow began to fall, and Wilson's old fogies and Lawton's dandies decided to stay at home while Jim's wet and dry hustlers, warmed up undoubtedly by thoughts of what might follow his nomination, were out in force and not only nailed all questionable ones, but sent carriages out for the stay-at-homes and looked askance at all strangers who were talking with the friends of their opponents. It was quite noticeable that Bennett's crowd were rather shy about challenging votes, while the others were watching the polls most closely. Ward One had hardly opened its caucuses when two Bennett voters were challenged. It being alleged that they were democrats. The Wilson and Lawton hustlers made no "bones" about expressing their opinion of Mr. Bennett's tactics, stating that they had heard that Jim was going to attempt "funny work" and that they would stop him.

The polls opened in all the republican wards at 3 o'clock and kept open until nine. The candidates kept away from them and allowed their lieutenants to do the work for them.

It was evident from the beginning that everything was coming the Colonel's way and there was no Wilson or Lawton money to be found though a few bets were made that Bennett's vote would be greater than that of the other candidates together. All the real hustlers were with Bennett, while the "frosts," that is to say the "A.P.A." and the "Willie Boys" were out for either Wilson or Lawton.

Nevertheless, the Wilson men made a noble fight and gave the Colonel a stiff battle. There were many who voted for Bennett last night just to have the satisfaction of knocking him down on election day. The ticket as it will appear complete, excepting the case of the councilmanic tie in Ward One, is as follows:

MAYOR.

James W. Bennett.

ALDERMEN.

Ward One—Edward T. Goward.
Ward Two—Lucius A. Derby.
Ward Three—Charles G. Thurston.
Ward Four—Fred A. Tuttle.
Ward Five—Dr. T. G. Waller.
Ward Six—Edward S. Eastman.
Ward Seven—Francis P. Rivet.
Ward Eight—George L. Hooper.
Ward Nine—Abbott Lawrence.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Ward One—Charles D. Paige, *Clarence W. Dana, *Samuel Scott and *Anadore B. Bosca tied, and adjourned caucus will be held today, at which the two above named and also William H. Gordon will be candidates.
Ward Two—George H. Frye, Wallace Bennett, and Edward F. Lawrence.
Ward Three—*Oliver D. Wilder, *James Smith, and Burton H. Wiggin.
Ward Four—James Bennett, Josah Feindel, and Joseph L. Haworth.
Ward Five—Fred B. Reed, Fred W. Gilman, and Samuel J. Coote.
Ward Six—*John H. Beaulieu, *Walter F. Leighton, and *George H. Taylor.
Ward Seven—Charles H. Merrill, Alfred J. Howe, and Eben B. Stafford.
Ward Eight—*Arthur W. Lang, *Charles F. Libby, and Anthony D. Milten.
Ward Nine—William D. Whittet, Walter E. Murkland, and *Louis B. Sykes.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Ward One—*Azro H. Schoolcraft.
Ward Two—Harry E. Wilson.
Ward Four—Rev. N. W. Matthews.
Ward Five—Edward Lowe.
WardSeven—*Andrew G. Swapp.
Ward Nine—*A. G. Thompson.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

Ward One—*Samuel Holgate.
Ward Two—George S. Holt.
Ward Three—Horace Ela.
Ward Four—Charles D. Martin.
Ward Seven—*James H. McKinley.
—*Re-nominated.

PURCHASING AGENT.

Virgil G. Barnard.

WARD ONE.

About 150 people had gathered at Jackson hall at 3 o'clock when Councilman Dana called to order and read the caucus call. Then came the election of a chairman and E. J. McKenzie was unanimously elected. The other officers, all of whom were elected without opposition, were as follows: Secretary James G. Hill; ballot clerks, Fred S. Osterhout, Joseph Champagne; checkers, David Blakely, Fred C. Brennan, George W. Paige; counters, Frank T. Hanford, Thomas W. Ketcher, Mark Smith; challenging committee, Wm. Hounsell, Robert Gordon, James Tryon.

There is practically no excitement about the hall at the opening, and the workers most in evidence were those for Gordon and Paige for the Council nomination.

For Mayor—Bennett, 155; Wilson, 218; Lawton, 153. Purchasing Agent, V. G. Barnard, 512. Alderman—F. T. Goward, 535. Common Council—Anodare B. Bosca, 287; C. W. Dana, 332; W. H. Gordon, 236; Charles D. Paige, 452; Samuel Scott, 253. School committee—A. H. Schoolcraft, 518. Overseer of Poor, Samuel Holgate, 303; Homer B. Nay, 272. City committee, Hon. Geo. F. Putnam, Joseph E. Pattee, Moses Wyman, Thomas W. Thompson, William Hounsell, Homer B. Nay.

An account of the votes of candidates for the Common Council, as between Bosca and Scott, left them a tie, and a new caucus in Ward One has been ordered for tonight.

WARD TWO.

The Ward Two caucus was held in the basement of the Green school hall and was called to order at 6.15 o'clock.

George E. Varney was elected chairman and George S. Holt secretary. The voting began at 6.30 o'clock.

For Mayor—Bennett, 58; Wilson, 59; Lawton, 11. For purchasing agent, V. G. Barnard, 131. For alderman—Lucius A. Derby, 135. Common Council—Wallace Bennett, 130; George H. Frye, 135; Edward F. Lawrence, 120. For school committee—Harry E. Wilson, 142. For Overseer of Poor, George S. Holt, 138. City committee—George H. Frye, Wallace Bennett, George E. Varney, Geo. S. Holt, Frederick Dix, Alvin G. Bowers.

WARD THREE.

An immense vote was got out here. Joseph Nutter was chairman and Geo. T. Woodward secretary. The following was the vote:

Bennett 503; Lawton 178; Wilson, 297. For purchasing agent—Barnard, 796. For alderman—A. P. Bateman, 321; William H. Brown, 274; Charles G. Thurston, 312. For Common Council—Charles H. Noble, 264; James Smith, 593; John S. Stratton, 479; Burton H. Wiggin, 564; Oliver D. Wilder, 657. For Overseer of Poor—Horace Ela, 479; Franklin S. Pevey, 463.

The following were elected members of the city committee: James W. Bennett, Alfred P. Bateman, William Liddle, C. G. Thurston, Richard Dobbins, and Burton H. Wiggin.

WARD FOUR.

Robert W. Mountford was chairman and Carl Santessen clerk. The vote was as follows:

For Mayor—Bennett, 101; Lawton, 20; Wilson, 165. For purchasing agent—Barnard, 251. For alderman—Fred A. Tuttle, 209. For Common Council—Jas. Bennett, 225; Josah Feindel, 224; Joseph L. Howarth, 226; for school committee, Nathaniel W. Matthews, 247; For Overseer of the Poor—Charles D. Martin, 248.

The following were elected members of the city committee for two years: William M. Rodger, Albert Bastow; Benjamin F. Taylor, James Gemmell, Jr., Albert Stopherd, and Howard E. Chase.

WARD FIVE.

A. G. Walsh presided here and Frank Hough was clerk.

The vote was as follows: Wilson, 100; Bennett, 56; Lawton, 69; Barnard, 207. For alderman—Dr. T. G. Waller, 214. For Common Council—Reed, 204; Gilman, 201; Coote, 193.

The following were elected members of the city committee for two years—George W. Poore, John Wilkinson, Alfred Leblanc, C. J. Morse, C. F. Davis, and Alfred Lyford.

WARD SIX.

George F. Marston presided and A. S. Thompson was secretary.

The vote was as follows: For Mayor—Bennett, 168; Lawton, 270; Wilson, 237. For purchasing agent—Barnard, 592. For alderman—E. S. Eastman, 353; E. S. Houle, 251. For Common Council—Beaulieu, 569; Leighton, 561; Taylor, 590.

The following city committee was elected—W. A. Arnold, E. W. Philbrick, Aime Gauthier, George H. Taylor, Charles H. Ham and Laforest Beals.

WARD SEVEN.

Walter Coburn and George D. Kimball were the officers and the vote was as follows: For Mayor—Bennett, 258; Lawton, 316; Wilson, 210. For purchasing agent—Barnard, ——. For alderman—Samuel Chapin, 330; Francis P. Rivet, 395. For Common Council—Clovis Belanger, 470; Alfred J. Howe, 573; Charles H. Merrill, 633; Eben B. Stafford, 501. For school committee—Andrew G. Swapp, ——. For Overseer of Poor—James H. McKinley, 578; Lorenzo E. Smith, 228.

WARD EIGHT.

George L. Fowler and Wallace C. Parker were the officers here and the vote was as follows:

For Mayor—Bennett, 488; Lawton, 182; Wilson, 428. For purchasing agent—Barnard, 984. For aldermen—George L. Hooper, 919; Willard Everett, 1. For Common Council—Ben F. Dunklee, 448; Arthur W. Lang, 820; Chas. F. Libby, 790; James McDowell, 401; Anthony D. Milten, 507; S. W. Sturtevant, 1.

The following were elected members of the city committee W. S. Watson, Fred E. Bean, Fred Batchelder, Caleb L. Smith, John S. Chandler, and Martin L. Kirkeby.

WARD NINE.

Jesse H. Shepard and George H. Stevens officiated and the vote was as follows:

For Mayor—Bennett, 293; Wilson, 337; Lawton, 231. For purchasing agent—V. G. Barnard, ——. For aldermen—Carpenter, 187; Abbott Lawrence, 315; Elisha Neale, 149. For Comon Council—E. B. Carr, 141; George W. Casey, 91; T. P. Hall, 210; Halvar Lofgren, 174; Walter E. Murkland, 305; Albert J. Ryan, 106; Louis E. Sykes, 291; S. Foster Whipple, 174; John Warburton, 147; Clarence Whittet, 261. For school committee—A. G. Thompson, 618.

The following were elected members of the city committee—Frank W. Howe, Claude W. Mountford, William T. True, Frank W. Hurd, Dr. W. H. Downs, and D. N. Pickering.

DEATHS.

PARKER—Elbridge G. Parker, the well known coal dealer, died yesterday morning, aged 56 years 1 days at the residence of his daughter in South Acton. Deceased leaves two children, Frank H. of this city, and Mrs. Hiram J. Hapgood of South Acton. Funeral services will be held at 1.30 Wednesday afternoon at the home of his daughter in South Acton.

CONNELLY—Mary Connelly, aged 71 years, died yesterday afternoon at 213 Adams street. She leaves three sons, Michael, Peter, and Frank, and one brother, Michael Riley.

Nearly Perfect Baths.

It is said that the baths recently completed in Harrogate, Yorkshire, England, are more nearly perfect than any others in the world. In addition to the pumproom, winter garden, Turkish and Russian baths, etc., there are inhalation rooms, with a sulphur water fountain, and a pulverization room, where medicated waters may be applied to the nose, eyes, ears, etc. The cost of erection was $500,000.—Exchange.

BLUE PEOPLE BRIGHT.

The business man's friend, Bicola Pills, are a scientific remedy, and the only perfect cure for the diseases of the nervous system. A remedy adapted for the banker, doctor, lawyer, preacher, and merchant. While Bicola Pills are intended for all who are afflicted with nervous weakness, they are particularly adapted to women suffering from a weakened condition of the nervous system, with prostration, faintness, etc. Bicola Pills give immediate relief—for rheumatism, and all blood and nervous troubles. Discovered and perfected by THE TURNERS of Philadelphia. **The Turners** also make

TARZENA—The only ointment for skin troubles. Cures Piles.
TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.

SPECIAL AGENTS IN LOWELL.

F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle Benlieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomassan, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

A good chance to try

DR. KINGFORD'S

RED CLOVER SARSAPARILLA

is offered at Goodale's Drug Store this week. Call and try a sample dose.

TIMELY ILLUSTRATIONS.



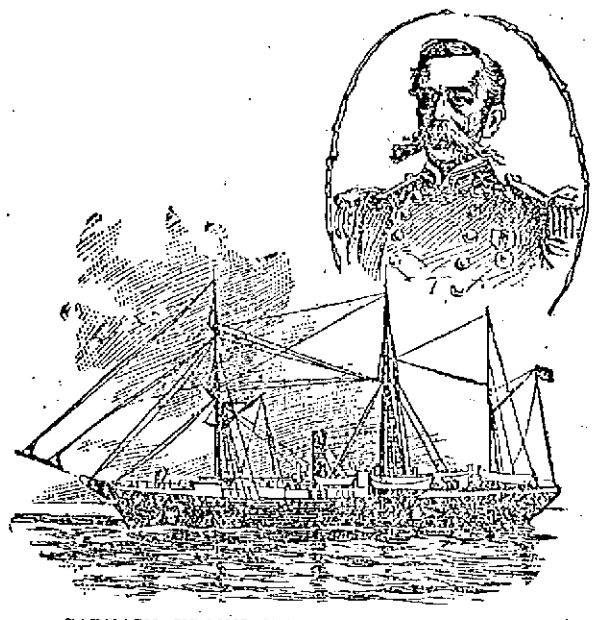
JOCKEY TOD SLOANE.

Tod Sloane, the American jockey, has made a great reputation on the British turf. He has won race after race against the best English jockeys. He is called the Beau Brummel of the turf.



MLLE. NELLIE NEUSTRATTER.

Mlle. Nellie Neustratter is again attracting the attention of all Paris. She was an important personage three years ago in a divorce trial in New York involving names of international fame. Now, says the New York World, she reappears using the carriage, coachman and footmen of Count Castellane, the husband of Anna Gould.



CAPTAIN FRANK TUTTLE AND THE BEAR.

Captain Tuttle is in charge of the government expedition designed to rescue the seven American and one Norwegian whaling ships imprisoned in the ice off Point Barlow. About 265 men are in peril.



AT THE HEAD OF LAKE LINDEMAN.

This scene is from a photograph taken at the end of the terrible Chilkat pass.

A DOUBLE SUICIDE

Or Else a Murder and a Suicide.

MAN AND WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN HOUSE

On Lawrence Street — Gas Turned on.

Was it murder and suicide or a double suicide?

That is the mystery that surrounds Lowell's latest tragedy, which was discovered by Officer J. J. Crowley this morning when he broke in a bedroom door and found two bodies dead upon the floor, with the room filled with gas.

They were the bodies of Frank A. Keith, aged about 39, whose folks, it is said, conduct a boarding house on the Hamilton corporation and a woman not over prepossessing in appearance who at present is known only as "Maggie," though some say her name is Godfrey.

The couple were found dead in a room in the house of James Dugdale who resides at 202 Lawrence street, shortly after 10 o'clock and two gas jets, one supplying light and the other (a large one) used to feed a gas stove, were turned on in full blast.

Both were dead when the door was broken in, and Dr. Ricker, who arrived with the ambulance, ordered their removal to Undertaker Brooks.

The circumstances of the case, so far as known, are as follows:

On Friday last a man, tall, slim, with red curly hair and red moustache, with companied by a short, very stout and florid, dark-haired woman, called at Mrs. Dugdale's house and inquired for a room.

The man gave his name as Frank A. Keith and said to Mrs. Dugdale that he wished to engage a room for his lady friend whom he addressed as "Maggie."

An upper room neatly but plainly furnished was shown them and the woman agreed to take it. Mrs. Dugdale asked for her money in advance but Keith told her that he had no money then, but on Monday would pay her and in addition would pay her in advance for the remainder of the week.

The room was taken on those conditions and the man called on his female friend frequently though he did not stay over night there.

On Sunday Mrs. Dugdale raised objections to the frequent calling of Keith but was informed by him that there was nothing wrong in their relations.

On Sunday evening he came in with an unknown but well appearing man, and last night came again with him. At 10 o'clock last night Mrs. Dugdale locked her front door for the night and shortly afterward heard stealthy footsteps on the stairs.

Going to the door, she found the woman about to go and the two men at the top of the stairs about to follow her.

Mrs. Dugdale asked the woman if she were going out for the night and the latter, after a whispered conversation with the men, replied affirmatively.

At 7 o'clock this morning Keith and the woman returned to the room, both apparently sober.

The lady of the house called at the room and asked if they wanted the stove put in, as the room was cold. The woman replied that it would do this afternoon.

Then the lady of the house left them and went about her housework.

The two could be heard walking around the room and shortly after 9 o'clock there was suddenly the unmistakable sound of a heavy body falling with great force upon the floor of the room, followed by a series of moans, apparently coming from the woman.

Mrs. Dugdale rushed upstairs and knocked on the door, much alarmed. She met with no response. The door was locked and the key taken out.

The moans were heard again and the people of the house rushed out for Officer Crowley, who speedily broke in the door.

The odor of gas pouring from two gas jets nearly overpowered him, but going into the room he found the two lying on the floor, partially dressed, both with their faces turned toward the door. Keith's head rested on the woman's right arm.

The key of the door was found on the bureau. The gas was then turned off and the bodies taken away. It is said a little blood was noticed on the woman's nostrils, but other than that there were no marks of violence upon either.

The locked door and the key taken out, together with the sound of a heavy body falling and the subsequent silence give rise to the theory that the man struck the woman, felling her to the floor and then, frightened in the belief that he had killed her, turned the gas on and ended both their lives.

But there is no stronger evidence in support of that theory and as accidental suffocation is highly improbable owing to the fact that not only was the jet which supplies light turned on but also the big jet, from which gas poured forth with audible force it is believed that the coroner's verdict will be a double suicide by asphyxiation.

It is said that Keith's sanity was questioned about a year ago and that he was examined then.

Keith was known to the police, having been arrested a few times. His last offence was threatening a woman. He was tried on Sept. 7 of 1896 and placed under bonds to keep the peace for six months, according to the records. The woman, it is said, was arrested for drunkenness a long time ago under the name of Nora Godfrey, although up to 2 o'clock no one had called to identify her remains.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sale more than 6,000,000 boxes.

A TINY SWITCHMAN.

Five-year-old Lad Who Holds a Responsible Position.

In the last few weeks passengers on the Jersey City trolley lines have often noticed a very small boy turning a switch at the corner of Clinton and Second streets.

This little 5-year-old boy, Jack Mulvaney, tends the switch from early morning until late at night. It is really a responsible position, but this tiny boy performs the duties of the place better than the grown up boys who have heretofore tormented the motormen by their carelessness. Jack is certainly the youngest switchman in the country.

The street railway company do not employ the switchman. The motormen keep him for their accommodation and pay him a penny apiece, because he saves them the trouble of jumping on and off the cars at that point.

To satisfy the child he was allowed to take the switching iron. It weighs four pounds and is almost as tall as Jack himself. The little fellow started in that day, and every day since has been at his post early and late. He never misses a car and is a thorough expert in dodging cars and heavy trucks.

Bride Carried In a Sedan Chair.

Some rather peculiar features were connected with the wedding at Oconomowoc, Wis., of Miss Buda Mae Peck of Oconomowoc to Charles Harries Simms of Dayton, O., which was celebrated in Zion Episcopal church.

The bridal party walked to the church, the bride being carried in a sedan chair, supported by her two brothers. There were many elegant and valuable presents. The bride and groom will reside at Dayton. They left last night for their wedding journey, going east, to sail later for Europe.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Boy Klondikers Repent.

The whereabouts of Ernest Vail of Port Richmond, N. Y., the youth who fled from his home recently on a Klondike gold hunting expedition, was ascertained through a letter received by Charles M. Vail, his father, begging Mr. Vail to come to New Milford, N. J. The boy wrote that he was penitent and penniless and that there was no gold in sight. He also wrote that Robert Williams and George Vaughn of Mariner Harbor, who were supposed to be up the Hudson river cruising in a small boat, were with him and were also anxious to get home.—Exchange.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

Carlsbad Water a Natural Alterative

Carlsbad Water is in no sense a mere purgative, as most people believe, but is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation and removes obstruction by aiding nature, and not by sudden and excessive stimulation, as most cathartic remedies do. Its action is certain and a cure when effected is permanent. Not infrequently patients have to use the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, in addition to the water, as a laxative.

Beware of imitations. The genuine Carlsbad Water and Carlsbad Sprudel Salt must have the seal of the City of Carlsbad and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York," on every label.

SHAKESPEARE A FAILURE.

What One of "The Workers" Thought of the Great Bard's Work.

Walter A. Wyckoff in the September Scribner's tells in his narrative, "The Workers," what one of them thought of Shakespeare: "When I go to the theater, I go to laugh. I want to see pretty girls and lots of them, and I want to see them dance. I want songs as I can understand the words of and lots of jokes and horse play. You don't get me to the theater to see no show got up by Shakespeare nor any of them fellows as lived 2,000 years ago. What did they know about us fellows as are living now? Pete, you mind that Tim Healy in the union, him that's full of wind in the meetings? Once he gave me a book to read, and he says it's a theater piece wrote by Shakespeare and the best there was. I read more'n an hour on that piece, and I'm damned if there was a joke into it nor any sense neither."

RENT RECEIPTS.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, | Croup, Coughs, Toothache,

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS. A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS.)

Used Internally and Externally.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. Bottles.

COLLEGE GIRLS OF CAMBRIDGE IN RACINE'S ATHALIE.

The Play To Be Produced With Unique Stage Effects, and After the Original Models.

THE CHARACTERS OF THE GREAT FRENCH PLAY OF THE LAST CENTURY.

Its Story and Its First Production--The Young Ladies Who Will Impersonate the Leading Roles of the Play.

Cambridge, Mass.—There is an unprecedented boom here in the French language. On all sides we hear "Bon jour, monsieur," "Comment vous portez-vous?" "Je te salue, mademoiselle," and the entire gamut of Gallic phrases. The nasal twang of the New England native is now keyed up to concert pitch, and his accentuated enunciation enables him to pass for a Boulevardier; for does he not speak French "as she is spoke" in dear old Parie?

Mais, que voulez-vous? Ne c'est pas—But that is another story.

The reason for this unusual interest in and display of "the court language" is that "Athalie," a genuine French tragedy, is to be presented here, in Sander's Theatre on the evenings of December 6, 8 and 10, under the direction of the Harvard University's Department of French, and will be performed by the students, graduates and instructor of the University and Radcliffe College (The Annex). The difficult part of Athalie will be played by Miss M. Louise Cushing, a handsome young lady of Boston, and the role of the religious boy-king by Miss Mary Coolidge, a petite, charming maiden, of the same city.

"Athalie" is a tragedy drawn from Scripture by Jean Racine, and is based upon the eleventh chapter of the second book of Kings. In the preface of his tragedy Racine deemed it necessary to give a resume of that chapter! That is rather characteristic of the age of Louis XIV. and of the public for whom the play was written, ne c'est pas?

For the benefit of those who will not be able to witness the production of "Athalie" and, incidentally, for others who may not secure programmes, I give herewith the dramatis personae:

Joash, King of Judah and son of Ahaziah.
Athalie, widow of Joram, and grandmother of Joash.
Joheida, High Priest of the Temple.
Jehosheba, aunt of Joash and wife of the High Priest.
Zachariah, son of Jeholda and Jehosheba.
Salome, sister of Zachariah.
Abner, one of the King's Chief Officers.
Azariah, Ishmael and three other Chiefs of Priests and Levites.
Mattan, an Apostate Priest; Chief Priest of Baal.
Nabal, confidential friend of Mattan.
Hagar, an attendant of Athalie.
Nurse of Joash.
Band of Priests and Levites; attendants of Athalie, and chorus of young maidens of the Tribe of Levi.

It may be proper to remark, en passant, that, although Athalie is the grandmother of King Joash, the youthful ruler, is only about twelve years of age; so it will not be necessary for Miss Coolidge, who plays the part of Athalie, to assume the role of a venerable dame, for Athali is a vigorous young woman, still in the possession of the bloom of youth and a fascination that is irresistible.

"Athalie" was first acted only in the presence of Louis XIV., Mme. de Maintenon and a very select company of young ladies of the School of St. Cyr. There was an entire absence of scenery or stage effects, and the performers wore no theatrical costumes. It was like the solemn performance of a play at one of our modern Sunday night "sacred concerts." It proved a failure—at least it was far from success—owing, perhaps, to the fact that it did not meet with the Grand Monarque's approval.

Pourquoi?

Because the sentiments of the religious tragedy were not in harmony with the selfish, sensual existence of the bigoted monarch, whose conscience must have quivered when he heard the utterances of a just and righteous God, as represented in "Athalie." It is no wonder he frowned when his ears were assailed with such a phrase as:

"The happiness of the wicked passes away like a torrent," and his indignation knew no bounds as he listened to the following words, addressed to the boy-King Joash by the devout High Priest Jehoida:

"My son—once more to call thee by that name—
Suffer this fondness and forgive the tears
Prompted by too well-founded fears for thee.
Far from the throne, in ignorance brought up
Of all the poisonous charms of royalty,
Then knowest not th' intoxicating fumes
Of pow'r unscrubed, and flattery's magic spells;
Soon will she whisper that the loftiest laws,
The' governing the herd, must kings obey;
A monarch owns no bridle but his will—
All else must bow before his majesty;
Subjects are rightly deemed to toil and tears,
And with a rod of iron should be ruled,
For they will crush him if they be not crushed.

Naturally the Court of Louis XIV. highly disapproved of "Athalie," because, in 1691, when the long-suffering common people began to murmur, the language of the classic tragedy was unseasonable to an alarming degree. Racine thought he had made a mistake, but his friend and admirer, Boileau, told him that his remarkable production would have justice done to it sooner or later. And the prediction was fulfilled, for, in 1710, no less a personage than the Regent d'Orleans peremptorily ordered "Athalie" to be produced in the most elaborate manner. From that time up to the present it has generally been considered by most literary men the masterpiece of Racine.

When Racine wrote "Athalie" he was more than fifty years old and was overflowing with religious sentiments. He had a devotional and idealistic turn of mind and greatly loved gardens, flowers and shady nooks.

All critics pronounce "Athalie" perfect in versification, finished in character sketches, well-conceived, marvellously executed and enriched with choruses. The religious feeling permeates the entire play, without becoming obtrusive. It is said to be the most perfect of all French Scriptural tragedies and also the only French tragedy that is vibrant with bustle and action.

The scene of the tragedy is laid in the Temple of Jerusalem, in an antechamber of the High Priest's dwelling. The illustrations herewith depict the interview between Joash and Athalie and the enthroning of the boy king after the slaying of Athalie by the soldiers.

When "Athalie" is produced in Cambridge, the musical part of the programme will be under the capable direction of Mr. B. J. Lang. Mendelssohn music has been selected, and the choruses will be rendered by members of the Cecelia, which organization will also furnish the solo singers. The Boston Symphony Orchestra has also been engaged.

MISS COOLIDGE AS JOOS, AND MISS CUSHING AS ATHALIE.



MURDER OF ATHALIE, AND JOOS PROCLAIMED KING.



SCENES FROM RACINE'S "ATHALIE."
From Color Plates of the Original Production in Paris.

Meanwhile everybody here and in Boston is carrying a French-English dictionary during the day and using it for a pillow at night, for the play is to be presented in French, and even the "supes" will be rather Parisian.

What will be the effect on the natives?

Nous verrons.

BERNARD THOMAS.

The otter is becoming very rare in southern California. Forty or 50 years ago it was taken in goodly numbers, but now it is confined to the outer islands of this region, where high winds prevail and the water is too rough for any one but the most intrepid hunters. On the windward side of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Nicolas and San Clemente islands, the valuable little animal is yet to be found. The otter hunters generally cruise about in a small schooner which lies off shore while they go inshore in a double ended small boat, constructed with a view to riding heavy seas. This craft is rowed along outside of the kelp, the man in the bow, with rifle in hand, watching the kelp bed carefully for the round, catlike head of the otter that is liable to appear at any moment. The little animal is very shy and is away at the slightest alarm. They lie in the kelp and play with their young, tossing them in the air or riding with them on the swells.

The danger and difficulty in otter hunting can hardly be appreciated. The boat is never still, rising and falling upon high seas, and the hunter must watch his opportunity to shoot the little animal before it can escape, and then catch it before it sinks. Numbers of otters are still caught, but the danger and hardships entailed render it an unprofitable business. In Northern California the otter hunters have singular observation poles at various points, where men are raised high above the water, who signal to the canoe when an otter appears, or, if it is within reach, shoot at it.—Cor. New York Times.

A miniature photographic camera attached to the barrel of a gun, is the invention of Mr. Lerchner, of Vienna. By an automatic shutter, working in unison with the trigger of the gun, the sportsman is able to obtain a perfect photograph of the bird or animal immediately before the shot or bullet has reached it.

TRIBUTES TO CUBA'S PATRIOT DEAD.

These Are the Anniversaries of the Days of the Massacre of 1871.

BRAVE STUDENTS WHO DIED FOR CUBA LIBRE.

Memorial Services Held Wherever Heart Beats for the Little Isle—The Story of the Massacre.

New York—Freedoms story has been written in the blood of centuries. Yet through all the ages no more thrilling incident marks the struggle for liberty than that which occurred on November 27, 1871, and of which the anniversary is now being celebrated wherever a heart beats for Cuba. The eight medical students who were shot in Havana on that day have been avenged by the patriots of a later generation, and the anniversary of that event is always made the occasion for a fresh appeal to the rallying Cubans who are engaged in the long struggle for freedom.

On the site of their death a monument has been erected, but in these troublous times the graves in the cemetery nearby are badly kept, for to be seen mourning there would be deemed treason to Spain.

Yet every now and then when the watchmen make their morning rounds they find bunches of sweet-scented flowers, placed there by unknown hands, and even these rude guardians of peace find it not in their hearts to put away the silent tokens of devotion.

The old jail wall near the Punta, Havana, still stands, and the marks of the stray bullets fired by the executioners on that memorable day can still be made out.

But the story of the boyish freak that ended in massacre is full of interest. There was a Spanish officer named Gonzalo Castanon who, in 1870, had been killed in a duel with a Cuban in Key West. His remains had been brought to Havana for interment, and a monument was raised to his memory by his fellow-officers. On Nov. 25, 1871, fresh immortelles had been placed there, and they were noticed by a crowd of first-class medical students, who were out for a lark.

"Down with the Spaniards!" "Viva Cuba Libre" was the cry raised by one of them. In their boyish enthusiasm several of them tore away the immortelles and in other ways desecrated the tomb. It was an inexcusable act, but certainly not deserving of death. Yet the young men, fifty in number, were arrested. The feeling on the part of the volunteer soldiery, or "Guardia Civil," was constantly growing more bitter. They began to clamor for blood. On Saturday the volunteers assembled for a military parade.

During the afternoon they assembled in groups of one and two hundred, and marched through the streets shouting for the blood of the students.

Cuban civilians feared for their lives. Hundreds fled from the city in terror. The volunteers collected around the palace of the Captain-General, shouting "Death to the traitors!" Other groups of riotous soldiers gathered at the Teatro Tacon and around the jail where the students were confined. Orders were sent out by volunteer officers for every local militiaman of the "Guardia Civil" to join in the movement.

Captain-General Valmaseda, who was away from Havana on the day of the occurrence, was apprised of the condition of affairs by telegraph. Late Saturday night he sent an "address" to the volunteers. It was as follows:

"Volunteers: The hand of the laborantes has again flung upon us a new provocation by profaning the tomb of your comrade, Gonzalo Castanon. Tomorrow at six o'clock in the afternoon I will be among you and will make justice, represented by a tribunal, point out the perpetrators of such an outrage, and when this court, aided by the law and its own consequence, shall declare the sentence which the delinquents shall have merited that sentence shall be executed in the shortest time by your Captain-General.

"COUNT VALMASEDA."

Valmaseda's imputation that the act of vandalism was instigated through sympathy for the laborantes was untrue. Accompanying the above was an order to Acting Captain General Crespo to institute a court martial at once.

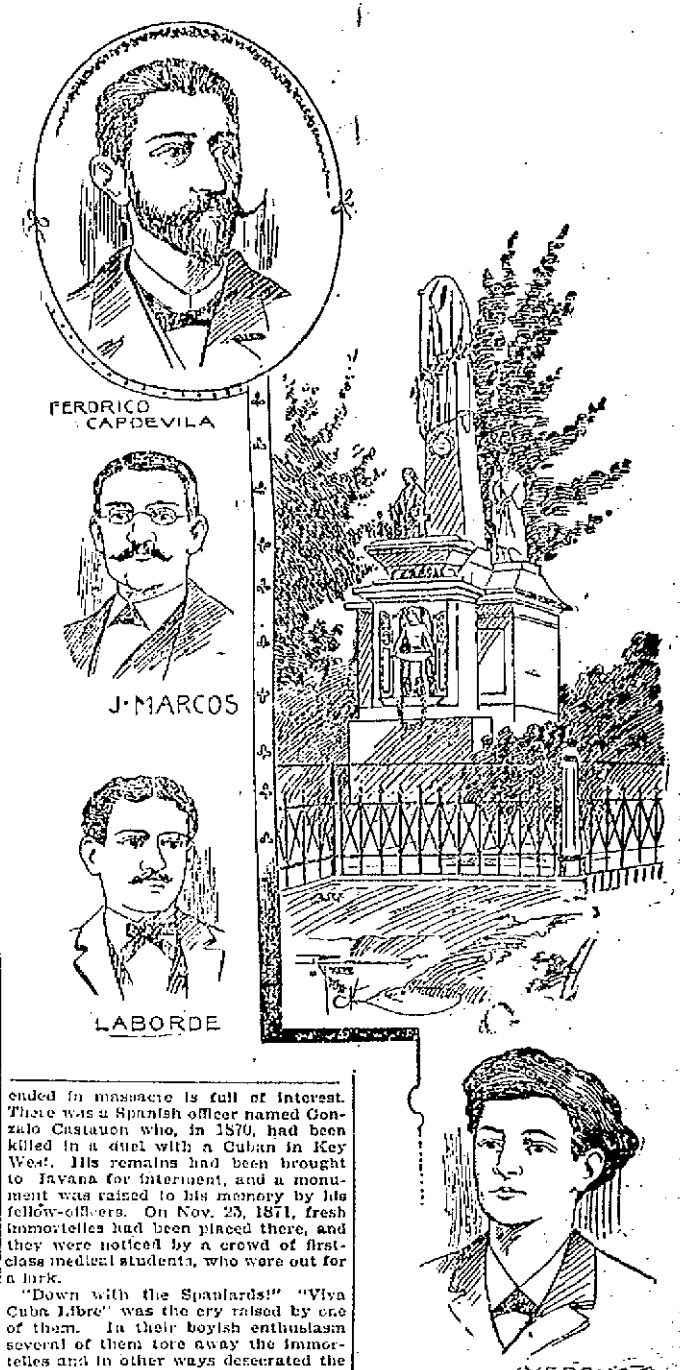
The court before which the prisoners were tried was composed of one captain of each volunteer battalion in the city and six officers of the regular army. It was presided over by a colonel. The death of a certain number of the students was as much a foregone conclusion as though they had already been shot. This could be seen in the comforting crumbs thrown out by the officers to the blood-hungry volunteers.

The Spanish officer selected to defend the prisoners was Captain Capdevila, a shrewd and humane man and astute reasoner. The prisoners were brought in one by one, pale and haggard and boyish-looking, and questioned and cross-questioned at length by prosecution and defence. Some of the boys denied all knowledge of the vandalism, and nothing could make them confess. Among these were two Spanish students, the only two who were finally released.

The men sentenced to death were Alonzo Alvarez Delacampa, Jose de Marcos, Carlo de Latarre, Eledio Gonzales, Pascual Rodriques, Angel Laborde, Carlos Verdugo and Anacleto Bermundez. Eleven others were sentenced to the chain gang for six years, and nineteen to serve four years. Four were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and two, the Spanish students, were set at liberty.

The one Spaniard who dared defend them is to-day in the penal colony, maligned and persecuted for his attempt to secure the release of the prisoners. This was Captain Capdevilla, whose fealty to Spain has been in question ever since the day he spoke to the court martial in behalf of the victims.

HEROES WHO FELL FOR "CUBA LIBRE."



THE TEA CADDIES OUR ANCESTORS ADMIRED.

They Are Again Coming Into Vogue—Some Ancient Styles.

It is the fortunate destiny of some commonplace things to be inordinately esteemed in their old age. Thus we oftimes find that such whilom, every-day utensils as warming-pans, bellows, snuffers and tinder-boxes wax prouder as they mature, while the popular estimate of their value is also continually enhanced as time goes on.

Among the daintiest and most interesting of these highly distinguished antiques may be classed the venerable receptacle for tea. The old-fashioned tea-caddy—or tea-chest as it should rightly be called—is now but seldom seen, save as a curiosity. In days gone by, however, the caddy was a most important piece of domestic furniture. It was compact and strong, and oftimes elaborately wrought. Within its lined and lidded compartments the careful housewife stored her choice "Bohea," and inspiriting "green Hyson," while in the glazed and open centre compartment she securely enshrined her small store of that then expensive luxury—lump sugar.

The invention of the tea-caddy was, of course, the result of the introduction of the fragrant herb into England and America. From "far Cathay" the early Portuguese and Dutch merchantmen returned to Europe with occasional samples of the precious leaf. These meagre importations, however, seem to have created but little interest in England, for it was not until quite the middle of the seventeenth century that tea-drinking was generally indulged in by our well-to-do classes. At that time its value was $15 per pound, and, needless to say, it was not used at the discretion of the servants.

Apropos of the origin of the word "caddy," it is interesting to learn that a "catty" is a weight still in use in the treaty ports of China and the Straits Settlements. In the early days when the Chinese merchants sold their tea in very small quantities they enclosed it in packages, each of which weighed a "catty" (about 1½ English pounds), and these little chests, in due course, became known as tea-catties, and at last as tea-caddies. Strictly speaking, therefore, the tea-caddy is not the complete article, but is in reality only the small compartment at either side of the outer tea-chest which encloses it. This distinction was recognized by Thomas Chippendale, who, when tea-drinking had become very prevalent, included the "tea-chest" among the household furniture which he designed so prolifically.

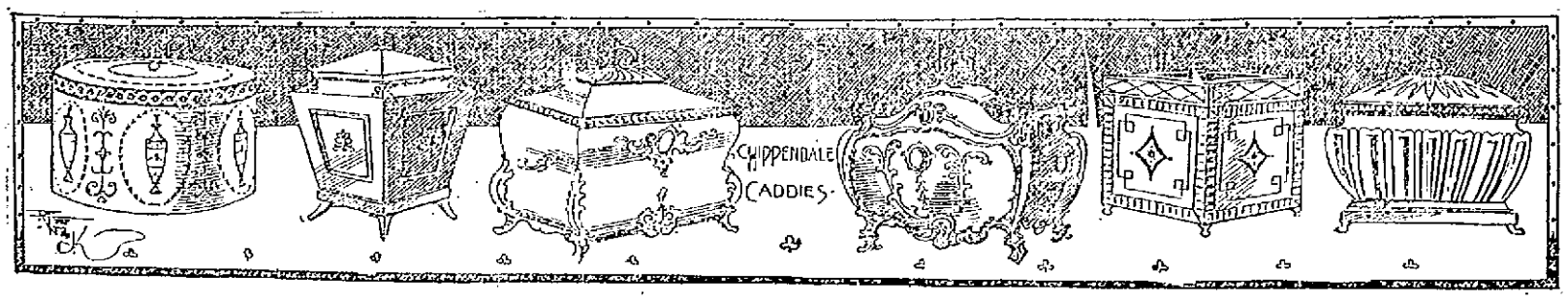
Tea-caddies in Johnson's time were, as a rule, massive and somewhat cumbersome articles, but the designs of Chippendale—which we may safely regard as the best of the period—were exquisitely proportioned and ornamented.

About 1770—just about the time of our Boston tea party—it became customary to ornament the tea-chests with mottoes and crests, etc. It naturally sometimes happened, therefore, that the family for whom a special caddy was to be made did not perhaps enjoy the right of using arms. The wily house-furnisher of that day, however, was always equal to such an emergency, and by means of wit he usually contrived to supply the social deficiency in a purely legal and jocose manner.

One of the commonest of such bogus and comical inscriptions that are to be found inlaid on the front of the mahogany or satin-wood tea-boxes of that period still found in New England is the facetious inscription "Tu doces," "Thou teachest" (tea-chest). When the elaborate fashion of Chippendale's time began to wane, a lighter and more delicate type of tea-caddy came into vogue. Heppelwhite gives some capital designs for japanned and painted or inlaid satin-wood examples.

At the beginning of the present century tea-caddies were often made in gorgeous shapes and expensive materials. The once famous radical, John Horne Tooke, of England, for instance, in 1811 refused to pay a certain tax. Thereupon the impulsive but imprudent tax-collector visited Mr. Tooke's residence at Wimbledon, and in lieu of the tax he bore away—so we are told—a silver tea and sugar caddy, the value of which amounted, in weight of silver alone, to twenty times the amount claimed for the tax!

From about 1810 to 1830 the ordinary tea-caddies of middle-class people continued to have a distinctive character.



A GROUP OF CHIPPENDALE TEA CADDIES.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

"Jim" Dawes had never made much success in life from the time the boys got the better of him in trades at school until he was jostled off his claim in Oklahoma. His special talent was for fence-building, and in a country where produce is more plenty than coin, "Jim" was paid for his services mainly in supplies. At hog-killing time he was the recipient of hog-jowls as recompense for his labor, and rarely saw a greater luxury. Through influence and persistence he finally secured from the Government a pension of $2 a week, to which he had a legitimate claim. Passing him on the street one day a neighbor called out:

"'Jim,' I've got some fences to be put up, and I want you to come out to the farm to help me. We'll have a hog-killing pretty soon, and there will be some good jowls for you to pay you for your trouble."

"Thank you," responded "Jim," with the easy independence of a man with an assured income. "I don't mind helpin' you with your fences, but I'm eatin' a little further back on the hog now."—Judge.

"How long does it take to make one of these?" said the manufacturer in response to an inquiry. "Well, it depends entirely upon circumstances. It is not a mechanical operation, the finishing off of a wax model as true to life as this," and he pointed to the bust of a laughing child whose rosy neck and bright eyes were framed

First Patriot—Mr. Greathead wants ter be 'lected Senator.

Second Patriot—What kind o' man is he?

First Patriot—Us boys called on 'im last night fer ter talk things over, and I've gotter splittin' headache this mornin'.

Second Patriot—I'm for 'im.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

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THE SUN IS

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Lawrence Cummings made a splendid impression by his speech nominating Mr. Pearson last night. Mr. Cummings is a democrat of the truest kind and the democracy knows him thoroughly.

The democratic ticket nominated last night is a strong one, perhaps the strongest that could be secured. The convention is to be congratulated upon its work. The duty of the democracy now is to get to work to elect the whole ticket as the best means of securing an improvement in our city government.

The Whittier club of Haverhill is making a laudable effort to save the home of Whittier from destruction. It is an unpretentious little dwelling, and the cost of preserving it would not be great. It is due the memory of the poet to preserve the home as a memorial of his genius.

The gold men of a western state have decided to cast a statue of President McKinley in solid gold, to be a feature of the Paris Exposition in 1900. The artist employed is F. D. Highbee, the sculptor who made the statue of Ada Rehan for the World's Fair. It will be presented to President McKinley in recognition of his sacrifice of principle in upholding the gold standard.

Rev. Fr. Ducey of New York preached a sermon which was considered almost revolutionary a week ago, and the prelates of the church stood aghast when reading it; but Fr. Ducey has since come out in a signed statement, quoting passages from Pope Leo and statements by the late Cardinal Manning and other dignitaries of the church, past and present, showing that his statements were all based on the highest authority.

The free silver men of Boston, including Pierre Humbert and the other lieutenants of George Fred Williams are out for Mr. Riley's nomination for mayor and against Josiah Quincy. They may have good reason, perhaps, for opposing Mr. Quincy, but they will not be justified in taking any course that might assist in the election of a republican. However averse Mr. Quincy may have been to the silver movement, he did not openly take sides yet at the present juncture the silver democrats would but injure their own cause by defeating Quincy and helping to elect Curtis. If they can have their candidate nominated in the regular way and so defeat Quincy in the convention, all right; but if they lose in the convention, they are bound to support the ticket with Quincy at the head, regardless of what his record has been in the past.

COL. BENNETT THE MAN.

The republican caucuses are over and Col. Bennett is the nominee for mayor. The method of selecting the nominee was all right, perhaps, although it required but a plurality vote. There is, therefore, no method of ascertaining whether the leading candidate is favored by a majority of the voters; anyhow, he is the candidate, and, win or lose, the die is cast for a square fight between Col. Bennett and Hon. Fisher H. Pearson. Col. Bennett builds upon getting the full republican vote, but it is problematical whether the staunch supporters of the other two candidates will vote for him. They are not satisfied as to the methods by which the nomination was obtained and there is good reason why they should not be satisfied. There are thousands of republicans in Lowell who will not vote for Bennett because they hold he did not get the nomination fairly, because they think he is not the right man for the place, and because they do not like his manner nor his method in politics. He is too ready to adopt corrupt methods to suit the honest men of the party and they cannot, therefore, vote for him. Hence they will overlook party affiliation and vote for Hon. Fisher H. Pearson. The scandals of last election are fresh in the minds of the people. They remember a large gang of men assembled at a certain point near Aiken street bridge, waiting to be paid off at the fixed per capita rate for having supported Bennett at the polls.

Will a candidate who gathered democrats into republican caucuses not resort to the "per capita" method of securing their votes on election day if they yield to financial inducement. But he will find it more difficult to buy votes this year than last. A close watch will be instituted and if evidence of criminal proceedings be obtained, the parties implicated will be punished to the full extent of the law.

The money offered for a vote is simply a bribe and the person who accepts a bribe in such cases is as bad as the person who offered it. The law will punish both, so that the gallant Colonel will find his favorite methods of securing votes rather risky this year.

Coal that will burn! You want some? W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, sells it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Sunday Press—It is a fact worthy of adverse comment that during the past week men who had paid the necessary fees and made the required written applications were unable to obtain admission to the police court room in Lowell to secure desired decrees of citizenship. Two policemen, I am told, guarded the entrance to the court room and several applicants for naturalization with witnesses, were turned away. There is a general impression that the courts of the Commonwealth, including the police court of Lowell, were constituted to enable the people to obtain justice and to serve as tribunals where the people could get their rights in the line of law and equity. But it seems that there are men in official stations who think otherwise and who consider it their duty to stand between the people and the courts. It would be interesting to know by whose authority applicants for naturalization were kept out of the police court room by policemen in uniform last week. At the most important crisis of their lives these men who desired to become citizens of the Commonwealth were denied access to one of its courts. By whose orders?

Haverhill Gazette—Another set-back for the great and glorious cause of international bimetallism was experienced in New York the other day when a Goldstein and a Silverstein were to be spliced. The free and unlimited use of lead by a third party whose consent had not been secured, turned the wedding into a tri-metallic affair and again it was necessary to return to the single standard.

Boston Globe—Max Nordeau, figuring from the increase of insanity, as shown in figures furnished by the commissioners of lunacy in England and Wales asserts confidently that the whole world will be crazy by the year 2301. Max imagines that everybody else manifest tendencies which characterize his queer mind.

Manchester Union—The Nashua Manufacturing company has passed the usual semi-annual dividend for December for the reason that no money has been earned to pay it. This is a new feature of McKinley prosperity.

Boston Herald—Charlotte Smith has struck it now. She will appeal to congress for the establishment of a national matrimonial bureau with a national commissioner of matrimony to encourage and promote marriages. Congress might do worse than consider the subject. Probably it would accommodate the public interest quite as well as the consideration of jingo resolutions, annexation projects or plans for currency reform. Give Mrs. Smith the floor!

Lowell Citizen—That $50,000 appropriation by Congress to aid needy Americans in Cuba is serving a good purpose on the island now, for General Lee is using it at the rate of $1500 a week to relieve actual destitution.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Bouts this week are as follows:

Tuesday—Jack McClelland vs. Fred Fairman, six rounds, Alleghany A. C., Pittsburg; Paddy Purtell vs. Arthur Akers, 20 rounds, Olympic A. C., Birmingham, England; Joe Choynski vs. Jim Jeffries, 20 rounds, and Marty McCue vs. Young Dempsey, 10 rounds, Occidental A. C., San Francisco.

Wednesday—Mike Leonard vs. Jack Hanley, 20 rounds, Rochester, N. Y.; Tom McCue vs. unknown, 10 rounds, Saginaw.

Thursday—Jasper Leon vs. Lon Myers, Bridgeport; Danny Needham vs. Billy Gallagher, 20 rounds, Empire A. C., Vallejo, Cal.; "Kid" McPartland vs. Joe Burke, Greenpoint A. C., Brooklyn; Jim Judge vs. Tom Ryan of Philadelphia, 15 rounds, American A. C., Scranton; Abe Ullman vs. Charles Campbell Baltimore.

I understand that it is the intention of the B. A. A. to arrange for a series of inter-city bouts at different weights, and instead of bringing them off all in one show, they will be split up into three entertainments of four bouts each, and will take place in the B.A.A. gym. The idea of holding one big function in Mechanics' Hall has been abandoned. It was thought the better plan to hold the meetings in the club gym for the benefit of the members. No member will be allowed to bring a guest to any of these boxing matches, and every member will be required to show his membership ticket at the door of the gymnasium. The inter-city bouts for the first meeting will probably be as follows: 120 pounds, J. L. Reardon, Philadelphia, vs. W. Berkeley, Cambridge; 130 pounds, Ben McArthur, Cambridge, vs. unknown, Philadelphia; 135 pounds, Joe Casey, Boston, vs. C. McCann, Philadelphia; 120 pounds, T. W. McArthur, Cambridge, vs. J. McCann, Philadelphia.

Some special bouts will be arranged between good boxers at different weights, which will be announced later. The first meeting will take place December 18, one in January, February and possibly the New England amateur championship in March. Any amateur desiring to take part in any of the open classes can do so by applying to John Graham, B.A.A., Exeter street, Boston.

WEAVERS' FINES.

SUPREME COURT CALLS FOR MORE FACTS ON THIS CASE.

The supreme court has dismissed the bill of exceptions filed in the case of Jane Gallagher vs. the Hathaway mills of New Bedford. The plaintiff was backed by the State Federation of Weavers, and considerable interest has been manifested in the final result, because the strength of the weavers' fines law would be defined more clearly. The court has ordered the issuance of a new statement of facts. John W. Cummings, Esq., of Fall River, who represents the plaintiff, looks upon this decision as a victory. The statement of facts submitted to the supreme court did not embody all that Mr. Cummings wished to have inserted. In a new statement, the plaintiff hopes to have introduced facts that are important to its case and which may decide the case favorable to the plaintiff.

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THE SUN HOW COLUMN

FERN CULTURE.

How These Delicate Plants May Be Made to Flourish In the House.

It is better to begin with young plants, says Vick's Monthly. Be careful not to overpot them. Wash the inside of the pots clean and give especially good drainage. Use open, rich, fibrous soil, light rather than heavy, and instead of filling the pot with soil to the brim leave plenty of room to hold water. Ferns should never get quite dry at the root, yet it will not do to keep them soaking wet. Many of them, especially the maidenhair and gold and silver ferns, dislike being splashed overhead, and hot sunshine must never fall directly upon these delicate kinds. Ferns are sure to be killed by little dribblings of water given every day. The same rule that applies to watering other plants is good with ferns. When the top of the soil looks dry, fill the pot with water to the brim, so that all the ball of soil may have a thorough soaking. It is not best to set ferns in a draft of either warm or cold air.

There is no need to keep ferns in the house all summer, though many people do it. They thrive better outside on the piazza or other sheltered spot, provided the owner will not forget to water them.

An old fern that has filled the pot full of roots may be repotted at any time except in fall. Repotting at this season would interfere with the partial rest which most ferns like to take at this season. With plentiful watering one can grow quite large specimen ferns in wonderfully small pots. Two points that the fern grower must never forget in potting and repotting are to have the drainage particularly free and to take all earthworms from the soil.

How to Make Delicious Clam Soup.

Put a dozen large clams, chopped fine, in a stewpan, add a pint of water and heat slowly to the boiling point, but do not boil. Scald 1½ pints of milk, with a slice of onion. Melt a heaping tablespoonful of butter, add 3 tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until smooth; then add the clams and the milk, from which the onion has been removed. Simmer for two minutes and season with a half teaspoonful each of salt and pepper. Beat the whites of 3 eggs to a stiff but not dry froth and pour the hot soup upon them and serve immediately. This soup is delicious and very appetizing. If the clams are quite salty, use half the given quantity of salt.

How to Choose a Sponge.

The first requisite of a good sponge is that it should be dark in color. The beautiful yellow sponges commonly seen in druggists' windows are a delusion and a snare. The natural color is a light to medium brown, and the yellow sponges have been bleached by a vitriol bath which destroys their elasticity and makes them wear much sooner.

The feel of a sponge should be velvety, and it should compress into a very small bulk by squeezing, and it must be of a uniform color. The best and most expensive are Levant sponges. They come from the eastern Mediterranean, the Dalmatian sponge being next in quality and price. There are very many others, however, known to the trade as horse sponges, Limocca sponges, yellow, velvet, sheep's wool and glove sponges. The prettiest and at the same time the cheapest is the grass sponge, which is made up of myriads of small filaments and looks like a ball of yellow wool.

The majority of sponges used in this country come from Florida. Cuba also supplies a good many. The sponge, after being detached from the bottom, either by a dredge net or an instrument something like a sickle, which is made for the purpose, is allowed to lie in the sun until the flesh decomposes.

The sponges are then trodden underfoot in running water until the flesh is all washed away, leaving the skeleton, which is the sponge as we know it. If the decomposition is allowed to go too far, yellow spots will appear upon the sponge and damage it. They are then packed up and sent to the dealer and, after a further washing, put on the market.

How to Stew Ducks.

Halve a roast duck, put it into a stewpan, a little beef gravy added if possible, a few leaves of sage, a small onion, pepper and salt. Simmer a quarter of an hour and skim clean; then add green peas according to taste. Cover close and simmer nearly half an hour longer; then drop in a small piece of butter and a little flour; give it one boil and serve in one dish.

How to Cure Hydrophobia.

There is a very simple method of curing both hydrophobia and that form of epilepsy which is so frequently mistaken for it, which cure is known as the Buisson treatment, and is effected by forcing the poison through the pores of the skin by profuse perspiration. In cases where convulsions have already taken place the patient should enter a vapor bath, with temperature from 127 degrees to 140 degrees F., and remain there until all symptoms of hydrophobia have disappeared. Where these baths are used as a preventive one should be taken in each of seven consecutive days. This remedy is so simple that if no Russian or Turkish bath can be had it is quite possible to gain the desired result in any room by excluding the air as much as possible, placing patient in a chair over a lighted oil stove on which is a pan of hot water and, having wrapped all in blankets, allowing the patient to sweat out the poison.

How to Cut Bacon Properly.

First remove the bones, place the bacon on a board with the rind downward. Slice the bacon with a very sharp knife down to the rind. When enough slices are cut, press the knife closely to the rind, cut sharply, and they will fall apart. Bacon should be kept cold and firm to cut well.

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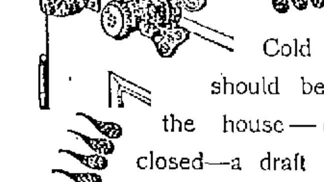
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WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 402 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

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MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

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FOR SALE—NEAR SALEM STREET, COTTAGE house with land. Price, $1800. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WAGONS—OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: viz—1 high grade democrat, 1 first class grocers wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 1 extra second hand square wagon. 6 Rollins St.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON—URBAN HALL and 3 small halls to let for parties and socials by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Apply Room 1, Urban block.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. I can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

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BACHELORS WILL FIND NICE FURNISHED, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNDLE containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bel.2 13 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house and land. Price $1350, on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Howard Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BRIDGE STREET, good cottage house and land. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTS at 121 Fletcher street, for best household article on earth.

FOR SALE—FIVE MILES FROM LOWELL, small farm of 13 acres, cottage house and barn. Price only $1250 and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 13 Willie street.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY for an Art Needle Work Dept. Must understand embroidery. Apply Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—A SMALL TENEMENT CENTRALLY located for man and wife in respectable surroundings. Apply to "R," Sun office.

CANVASSERS WANTED — IN LOWELL for a good selling article. Address M. A. Semlau & Co., P. O. Box 2.1, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED — MANAGER FOR BRANCH office. Old established firm. $1 00 and expenses first year. $500 cash required to cover stock carried. Address Manufacturer, care "Sun."

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY, TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, man of experience on house canvassing preferred. 52 Middlesex street, room 22; 2 to 5 only.

FOUND—A GROCER'S PASS BOOK, ON Gorham street near Towers corner, Saturday. Owner can have the same by calling at The Sun office.

FOR SALE—TWO POOL TABLES IN GOOD repair. Inquire at 81 Gorham street.

GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 76 Merrimack Square, corporation.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms pantry and bath rooms, with tubs, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors to kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

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RED CLOVER SARSAPARILLA

At Goodale's Drug Store. They are sampling this wonderful preparation free. It will pay you to try it.

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For the Benefit of the

Old Ladies' Home

Huntington Hall, Dec. 1,

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MUSIC BY

Royal Hungarian Gypsy Band

Fancy Dancing by Miss Devol.

Seats reserved at tables, at which light refreshments and temperance drinks will be served, 25 cents extra. On sale at C. W. Durant's, corner Central and Middle streets.

December 2

"Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works,"

Under the direction of Miss Mary Selden McCabb. General Dancing. Music by American Orchestra.

Tickets, Either Evening, 50c.

CHILDREN 25 CENTS.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS.

THE PROSPERITY THAT IS A SHAM.

Methods Employed by Artistic Robbers to Meet a Need.

PLOTS ON THE HEELS OF PLOTS.

A People Deceived, Cajoled, Misrepresented and Plundered.

The Money Power's Traitorous and Brutal Manipulation of the Nation's Affairs For Its Own Aggrandizement and the Enslavement of the Producers—The Lights That Failed Only to Be Succeeded by Other Will-o'-the-wisps—At Last Forced to a Policy That In Spite of the Robbers Brought Temporary Relief to the Farmers—But Traps Are Set Afresh to Catch "the Fool Hayseed."

[John Clark Ridpath in October Arena.]

For four long years a great organized force in America has been engaged in the effort to make prosperity. This organized force cares nothing whatever for prosperity as a fact, but it knows that the prosperity of the nation is one of the conditions upon which its own success and security depend. For this reason it has cried "Prosperity! Prosperity!" through all the figures and forms of speech. Since the month of August, 1893, it has turned the combined energies of the greatest power in the world to the one work of creating or forcing into existence what does not exist and cannot be made to exist, but what must exist if the spoliation of the American people is to continue as heretofore.

The money power in this undertaking against all natural and healthful conditions to force prosperity where none is has been wise and cautious. It has had prudence and forethought and cunning, for experience has shown that only the prosperous nation is content to be robbed. He who is already plethoric with plenty will, like a full beef in a reverie, suffer his flank to be picked and flayed without rising from the blue grass to pursue the tormenting thief and toss him horuwise over the fence. But he who is hungry, he who is on his way to the breadshop with his last hard earned quarter, will, if the quarter be taken from him, fight the robber, arrest him if he can or kill him if he must. This is the prime reason why prosperity is a necessity in a country where the robbery of the people has become a fine art.

We may be sure that if prosperity could have been made it would have been made ere now. When the money power undertakes anything and does not succeed, we may know that the impediment is great. If that power be baffled in any scheme, we may assume that nothing short of the immutable laws of nature has stood in the way of its fulfillment. If it be only the trifling laws of God and humanity that stand in the way they can be altered, amended or annulled in the interest of "national honor." We may know, therefore, that the money power, baffled for four years in its effort to make prosperity where no prosperity is, has been encountered by some law or laws which it has been unable to defy—some principle or force in the nature of things which not even Wall street, re-enforced by the Bank of England, has been powerful enough to overcome. Let us for a moment study the course of that power in its frantic efforts, since the panic fell in the summer of the Columbian year, to restore prosperity by ukase and fulmination.

First, note the fact that the money power is itself the very malevolent agency that struck the economic and industrial life of the United States with fatal paralysis four years ago. The maneuvers of that power in tampering with our currency, in altering the law of debt payment, in changing every contract, from the purchase of an intercontinental railway down to the purchase of a pin, so that the debtmaker should be forced into bondage under the compulsion of paying with a long dollar worth two for one, have been the whole and sole cause of the catastrophe. The money upas spread out its baleful branches and prosperity was mildewed in the shadow. The poisonous dews of that deadly tree distilled upon American enterprise and it withered and died.

Know all men that prosperity did not fail through any fault of the people. The people were not less industrious than before, they were not less frugal, they were not less honest, they were not less friendly to those forms of capital upon which, according to the present conditions of civilization, they are dependent for profitable exertion. The farmers, the mechanics, the miners, the laboring classes in general, the merchants, and all the rank and file of industry were perfectly blameless as it respects the destruction of prosperity. They had no part or lot in the nefarious business. The American people were just the same in the summer of 1893 that they had been in the summer of 1889. The prostration of their industries, the destruction of their business, the sudden paralysis of their enterprises, the wasting of their small accumulations, the bitter industrial death that came upon them—all these were the direct results of the iniquities and devilish schemes that had been contrived by the money power and its abettors to force upon the American people a violated contract, a false economy, a fraudulent financial scheme and in particular a long dollar worth more than two for one.

The money power succeeded in the scheme. It contracted the currency. It abolished silver. It got possession of the gold and then declared that gold was the only honest money—gold and our bank notes, redeemable in greenbacks. Prices run down to nothing, industry ceased, debt paying became impossible, for the dollar was cornered. The mortgage of Shylock on about 14,000,000 voters was foreclosed, the blinds were shut and the mourners went about the streets. It will prove instructive to note what the money power, with its adjunct missionary organizations, its syndicates, its pools, its trusts, its stock exchanges, its telegraph and railway combinations, its subsidized press and its extinct systems of political economy has said in explanation and apology for its destruction of prosperity.

In the first place it pleaded non est factum. It denied that there had been any failure of prosperity. Every force in the vast working machine of public falsehood was set to work to prove that the people were more prosperous than ever. Whoever said the contrary was a howler of calamity. This was kept up with vile reiteration for a full year. Then the tune was changed and the organs of the International Gold league declared that the lamentable failure of prosperity was due to the producers themselves. The producers were discontented for nothing. They were better paid and had more of the good of life than ever before. They were lazy, boorish hayseeds. If they would go to work and cease talking, they would be more prosperous than any people in the world.

Thus began the era of traduction and ridicule. The farmers, the mechanics, the laboring men in general, the miners, the small merchants, began to be systematically disparaged. They were caricatured, they were slandered, they were cartooned, they were impersonated by mountebanks on the stage. Every issue of the metropolitan press teemed with aspersions and contumelious jokes cast at the working classes. Every effort of the producers to lift themselves a little to a higher plane, on which they might share somewhat in the increase and blessedness which honest labor confers on the world, was ridiculed and scorned. Every attempt at co-operation was attacked and misrepresented. Every concrete action of the workingmen was assailed with covert hatred and open falsehood. Trades unions were denounced as the inventions of discontent and communism. The capitalistic journals were filled with arguments to show that all combinations of the working people and all expressions of dissatisfaction with their condition were only so many signs of enfulling anarchy, so many impediments to the happiness of the masses. How greatly in those days the metropolitan press was concerned to secure the happiness of the masses by persuading them to be content with the hard but providential lot which had overtaken them!

Another change came over the spirit of the money power's dream. A new form of falsehood was discovered and sent forth. This was "the loss of confidence." Confidence had been destroyed. Capital had lost confidence—perhaps it had lost its own confidence. The stock exchange and the banks had lost confidence. Prosperity, depending upon the stock exchange and the banks had perished for want of confidence. Restore confidence, and prosperity will return as a flood.

This was the cry of 1894-5. The appendix vermiformis of this delusion was the little gold worm in the vault. The gold worm thought that confidence could come again only with a reform of the currency. Silver being dispatched, the greenbacks must be dispatched also. We will have a bankers' convention at Baltimore and will formulate a plan by which American money shall be reduced to two forms only—one metallic and one paper, the one gold and the other national bank notes. All other forms of money shall be destroyed. Every kind of people's money shall be cancelled and made impossible by law. Make gold (which we own), said they, the ultimate money, and paper (which we own also) the circulating money, and then prosperity will come in as a flood, for confidence will be restored—that is, our confidence will be restored. As for the people, their confidence is of no account, and never was. Having a national money of the kind described, owned and controlled by ourselves, we can expand it and control it at our will. The government will thus be taken out of the banking business, and the banks will be established in the governing business forever.

Thus will be produced, said the bankers' convention, "an elastic currency" which we can stretch or contract according to the demands of (our own) business. Do this for us, and the country will prosper as never before.

A third change came over the money power's dream. The failure of prosperity was not, after all, the result of Old Hayseed's discontent. It was not, after all, the menace of silver. It was not, after all, the heterogeneous character of our currency, but it was political and financial agitation. The ignorant people were agitating for their rights. They were considering questions for themselves. They were presuming to touch financial conditions. They were disturbing business and alarming the business world. Behold, therefore, how dangerous the American people are to the interests of business!

Prosperity, continued this canting oligarchy, has been driven out of the country by agitation, by comment, by discussion. If the people would cease to talk and would leave the matter to us, we would restore prosperity in a fortnight. If they would prosper, let them adopt the motto of Phil Armour, "Make sausages and stop asking fool questions." But the intermeddling people go on disturbing us—they criticise our methods, they vote against us, they doubt our fidelity to their institutions, they actually say that the money power is an ally of monarchy and centralization. They hold meetings and think themselves patriotic when they consider the interests of the country. They should understand that there are no interests except ours. The producing interests are interests only in name. They are interests only to the extent that they furnish the material for our professional practices. The products of industry do not belong to the producers, but to us, and the fine art of getting these products out of the producers' hands into our own is impudently denounced in popular meetings and by political parties as the nefarious craft of shysters.

The anarchists call our noble art robbery. They call us gamblers. They talk and write for newspapers and have orators whom they call patriots, but whom we call demagogues. It is this agitation that keeps business disturbed and prevents the return of prosperity. A presidential election is coming on, and the anarchists and repudiationists will have a candidate and a party. They will have a platform. That platform and that party are the enemies of prosperity. We are the custodians of prosperity, we are the promoters of it in the old world and the new. If the party of the anarchists was only suppressed and overthrown, then prosperity would come. Our newspapers shall tell the people that until sound money be declared and vindicated by our platform, and until our party shall be successful, prosperity can never return, and then they added in a whisper aside: "We will not let it return until these ends shall be accomplished. We will lock up the money in our vault and starve them all into submission."

How well we remember the piping meter of this song during the presidential year! Prosperity was held back, said the goldite propaganda, by the Chicago platform; by Mr. Bryan, the demagogue; by his party, the communists, but we have a platform which declares for both bimetallism and gold. It declares for the one or the other according to the preferences of our followers. Our orators and bureaus shall teach it the one way or the other way according to the needs of the neighborhood. The world shall be round or flat to suit the views of the old women of the district.

The silver man can vote our platform because it is bimetallic. The gold man can vote it because it is monometallic. The hybrid can vote it because it is both. The protectionist can vote it because it is that. The free trader can vote it because it is reciprocal. We have made it so that anybody can vote it because it is republican. Vote it, therefore, and prosperity will be on the land like the sunshine and the rain. Our candidate is himself the advance agent of prosperity. Follow him, and he will lead you forth.

A majority of the deluded followed him. Prosperity did not return. In the language of Grover Cleveland, "Prosperity still lingered on the threshold." Would she ever cross the threshold and enter? The eloquent and incomparable Bryan has asked this question with humorous sarcasm before hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, and no one has been able to answer. Prosperity did not come with the election of 1896, but continued to hesitate, but no doubt the reason was that the old administration and the old congress were still in power! Prosperity did not like Cleveland and refused to cross his threshold, but wait until there shall be a new occupant at the White House! Him she will adore, him she will fly to as a fluttering bird to its mate. Wait until the old absurd congress adjourns and until the beautiful new congress comes in. Wait until the inauguration, and then prosperity will arrive by the Empire limited.

But all winter long prosperity stood in the cold outside the lintel. She would not enter until spring. The spring came, the new president was inaugurated and the new congress assembled, but there was as little prosperity as ever. The incoming of the McKinley administration and the assembling of congress in extraordinary session had as little effect on the prosperity of the United States as the beating of a tambourine by a Salvationist has on the tides and seasons.

Another proclamation was therefore necessary in order to keep the procession marching and to trammel up the miscarriages of prophecy. The party of prosperity began to be hard pressed for excuses. The dominant faction in that party had declared all along, sometimes with tremendous vociferation and sometimes sotto voce, that the failure of prosperity was traceable not to financial, but to economic and commercial reasons. It was the tariff, and not the dollar, that had done the mischief. It was the Wilson bill, and not the abolition of silver money, that had

Brought death into the world, and all our woe, With loss of Eden.

Remove the cause, therefore, and Eden will return. So the statesman Dingley comes forth, and the work is undertaken. Slowly, but with irresistible momentum, the great tariff thing is engendered. For four months the prophetic birth is in gestation, and then—"Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus."

The writer, from the gallery of the house of representatives on the 26th of July, 1897, had the pleasure of looking down upon that awful birth. It was a prodigious event, for it was to bring prosperity to the United States. The revenues were to be made equal to the expenditures. The follies and absurdities of the Wilson bill were to be removed. Greatness and genius should now shine forth out of darkness. Cosmos should be instituted, and chaos should flee away. Now at last prosperity should linger no longer. Daintily and at a single bound should coy prosperity now skip the threshold and rush into our arms. Blessed dream! Beautiful chimera! Bitter disappointment!

This article is written on the seventeenth day of August, 1897. What have been the results of the Dingley bill in the way of restoring prosperity in the United States? Here are the facts. Read them, O you American people. Read them and reflect upon the long chase of delusion and false cry and mockery that this party of prosperity and Mephistophelian intrigue, this party of double dealing and ambiguity, this party of fraud and feculence has led you. For the first 14 days of August the receipts of the treasury of the United States were $10,103,103. For the same 14 days the expenditures were $20,740,000. The deficit is the difference; that is $10,676,897. At this rate the Dingley bill will yield the clever deficit of more than $250,000,000 a year. That is the aggregate result of the light that has just failed. That is the offspring of the mountain that groaned and travailed. The question is whether the people will still believe in the production of prosperity by the hypsidermic of old Dr. Economics at Washington.

The abortive outcome of the Dingley tariff bill of 1897 had been for some time foreseen by the goldite oligarchy. Indeed, the issue was foreseen by all intelligent people. At the time of the passage of the bill there were very few who still hugged the delusion of restoring prosperity by such an idle scheme.

There is a certain measure of patriotic amusement in noting the confusion of the quacks over the production and outcome of their tariff bill. They knew well enough that nothing would come of it, and for this reason they were forced in advance to prepare and proclaim something else as a panacea. It was necessary, from a political point of view, to be able to fulminate prosperity coincidently with the passage of the Dingley bill, else it would appear that the bill was of no avail, for if we administer our drug, though we may know that it is only mucilage and flour, it is still necessary to tell the patient, a few hours afterward, that he is greatly improved.

Knowing, as they did know, that the Dingley bill would be, from the day of its conception to the day of its delivery and all through life, the economic abortion par excellence of the epoch, the management devoted itself in advance to a new method of making prosperity by raising the price of wheat. To do so was a necessity, for otherwise how could the party of prosperity carry the Ohio election? Besides, if the price of wheat could be put up coincidently with the collapse of the Dingley tariff, and if at the same time the price of silver could be put down a situation would be prepared the political value of which no one except a member of the stock exchange could well estimate, for if wheat and silver could be forced apart two great results would be reached, either of which would yield a handsome political return.

In the first place, the argument of the anarchists that wheat and silver go together would be destroyed. If a great gap could be produced, even for awhile, in the equation of wheat and silver, the western farmer might be made to stare and wonder at such a fact until he could be induced once more to vote the ticket. If this result could be reached at the precise time when the failure of the tariff legislation should become known and read of all men, then the goldite newspapers and orators could immediately raise a hue and cry in which the high price of wheat and the low price of silver should be the dominant tone of vociferation, while the collapse of the protection scheme should be the unobserved and omitted note.

In accordance with this programme the makers of prices, with their headquarters in London and Liverpool and New York, began, about the time of the inauguration of McKinley, to mark up wheat and to mark down silver. Steadily they followed this programme. They could do this, for they are the makers of prices. The money lords put themselves between wheat and silver, pushing the first with one hand in one direction and the second with the other hand in the other direction. Every sensible man knows that the increasing price of wheat during the spring and summer months of 1897 has not been caused by the law of supply and demand or by any other law known to legitimate political economy. Was there ever a time in the history of the United States when the wheat crop was more abundant? I predict that as many as four states of the Union will show for the season of 1897 an aggregate of more than 50,000,000 bushels apiece. In many states such a yield of wheat was never known. From the Missouri river to the Pacific there is a chorus of jubilation over the tremendous crops. I have received private advices from Spokane that the wheat crop throughout Washington is unparalleled; that it will reach from 40 to 50 bushels the acre over large stretches of the country.

What, therefore, should be the price of wheat under the law of supply or any other natural law of the market? What did the goldites themselves tell us about the low price of wheat last year? Oh, that was caused by the abundant crops and by the increase of labor saving machinery! That was overproduction. Now the supply is still greater and the labor saving machinery more abundant. The last year's explanation does not seem to fit the present condition.

The greater the supply the less the exchangeable value is one of the first laws of political economy. The present bulge in wheat is, therefore, factitious. The increased demand at home and abroad is by no means as great as the enlarged supply. The equation of supply and demand points clearly to a price reduced from the figures of last year, and yet we have this magnificent spurt, which, thanks be to heaven, will for once accrue to the advantage of the farmers.

The goldbugs have been able to make this price. They were obliged to make it, but the laws of nature are fixed, and it has happened that they were obliged to make it at a time when the benefit must accrue to the producers. This is richness. If one could, in these days, analyze the feelings of one of the cocks of the wheat pit, he would find in the heart of him something bitterer than wormwood arising from the reflection that for once the boom in wheat has come at a time when the benefit must be felt in the farmer's pocket rather than in the daybook of the pit. Hitherto the boom has always been when the wheat was in the hands of the street. (Since this was written I have learned that a very considerable proportion of the wheat crop of the country was bought in advance at low figures by the speculators and that the street is, as a matter of fact, riding on the billow of its own boom. It is the old story over again. To what extent this element of anticipated profit on the part of those who were obliged to make the high price of wheat for political reasons in the summer of 1897 has benefited to that extent the farmers out of their profits it is impossible to say at the present, but if they are not swindled by the wheat gamblers it will be the first time that they have ever escaped that fate.)

While this result has been reached in wheat, the very same power that has produced it has forced down the price of silver (as measured by gold) to a figure unprecedented in history. This has been effected at the very time when the diminished output of the silver industry would indicate the opposite result. The silver industry has been paralyzed by the adverse legislation of England, the continental states and America. The natural effect of such legislation is clearly to diminish the aggregate output of the silver mines of the world and thereby to reduce the supply. The reduced supply will, of course, point to an increase of exchangeable value—that is, to a rise in the price of silver. It is true that the legislation against silver has diminished the demand therefor to such an extent as more than to counterbalance the effect of the reduced output, but this downward force acting on the price of silver has not by any means been equal to the fall in the price. The price has fallen more than the diminished demand would indicate.

The recent reductions in the quotations of silver, therefore, have been made independently of the law of supply and demand and for the definite purpose of affecting public opinion at this particular juncture of affairs. It has been made by the very same power that has bulled the price of wheat. The money oligarchy has shown itself, during the greater part of 1897, in the double act of bull and bear. The beast has become a monster which we will name, not the Minotaur of the fable, but the Ursataur, or bear bull. Seeing that something must be done to save itself from overthrow by the just wrath of the American people—kindled at last to the flaming point by the long series of delusions, falsehoods and frauds that have been practiced on them—the Ursataur has been obliged to invent the scheme of rising wheat and falling silver, for this would enable the minions of that power to make another proclamation of prosperity and to credit it partly to the Dingley tariff and partly to the general revival which has been promised for more than a quadrennium.

My countrymen, it is a delusion. It is a political snare. True, you are getting the advantage, for your enemy was this time caught in a trap. The Dingley bill was a July child; the wheat was still in the hands of the producers. The price had to go up then, for the elections were coming in November. I pray you, O farmers, to reap the advantage while you may. Make hay while the sun shines, but do not be foolish enough to trust that enemy when he comes—as he will come—this fall to superintend your voting. If you follow him to the election booth and do his bidding, he will throw you again. As soon as you have deposited your ballot he will go away chuckling and think what an unmitigated fool Old Hayseed is. With his left eye he will perform a wink at your expense that may be seen from the Chicago wheat pit to Lombard street. Trust him not, farmer, unless, indeed, you will enjoy the exercise of being trounced once more on your own board.

Kansas and the Money Sharks.

Chairman Riddle of the Populist committee of Kansas said the other day:

"The people of Kansas are paying off their mortgages before maturity to such an extent that the eastern loan companies have dug up an old clause in their mortgages that was for the last 16 years supposed to have been dead and ineffective. This is to enable them to keep their hands longer on the throats of the farmers of Kansas.

"In the prosperous days of the eighties the eastern loan companies began to do a big business in Kansas, and in order that they might keep their money employed as long as they could, or perhaps in hopes of gobbling up the mortgaged property, they put a clause in each mortgage which provided that no mortgagee could pay before maturity with money borrowed from any other company.

"This was done in the days of high interest, and the loan companies were afraid that during the life of their loans interest might become cheaper by reason of the competition then developing between loan companies, and hence that farmers might borrow money at a lower rate of interest to pay off mortgages bearing a high rate of interest.

"They have now revived this clause, and when a farmer indicates a desire to pay off his mortgage before maturity he is first compelled to make an affidavit as to how and where he secured the money."

Numerous instances are cited where the old clause in the mortgage is revived, compelling the farmers to make affidavit that they are not paying the mortgage so as to get cheaper money.

The Old Silver Dollar.

An editor has been inspired, after looking over his list of delinquent subscribers, to compose the following: "How dear to our heart is the old silver dollar when some kind subscriber presents it to view; the liberty head without necktie or collar, and all the strange things which to us seem so now; the wide spreading eagle, the arrows below it, the stars and the words with the strange things they tell; the coin of our fathers, we're glad that we know it, for some time or other 'twill come in right well; the spread eagle dollar, the star spangled dollar, the old silver dollar we all love so well."—Troy Times.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.
TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.
The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.
ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
DONOVAN & MANSUR, Auctioneers.
Lowell, Mass., Nov. 13, 1897.
On Saturday, December 4th, at 4 o'clock p. m., we will sell, whether it rains or shines, at public auction to whosoever will bid the highest price therefor, the valuable estate of the late Philip Lynch on the premises, corner Whipple, Swift, and Chase streets. We need not mention the locality to have you appreciate this opportunity of securing one of the finest investments. This estate will be sold in two lots, viz.: The first lot to be sold consists of 4362 square feet of land with a large three-story slated French roof house. The first floor of the building is used as a store and on the second and third floors of the building are 12 large square rooms with all improvements. It has always been occupied by the late Philip Lynch and his sisters, and as everybody knows, it is today just as good as the day it was built. The building is so situated that there is improved land enough fronting on Whipple street to erect another building, also another lot of land fronting on Swift street, sufficiently large to place a third building thereon. For an investment the purchaser could increase his income two fold. Admitting this is a barn large enough to accommodate 2 horses, and a large carriage shed. If you intend to be a bidder, the premises are now open for your inspection.
The second lot consists of 2013 square feet of land with a cottage house thereon and fronting on Chase street. Anyone wishing to buy this for an investment can readily let it at $12 per month. As a house, it cannot be surpassed. For further particulars, you can call at the office of the auctioneers, 26 Central street, Room 1, Swan building.
$3,500 can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. on the first lot, and $550 can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. on the second lot.
Terms—$200 down at sale on lot one and $300 down at sale on lot two.
—William A. Ingham, Administrator.

LETTER CARRIERS
Will collect mail and supply postage stamps to all houses supplied with the new
U.S. Postal Boxes
These boxes cost no more than one year's rent for a box in the post office and will last a lifetime. For further information apply to
BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.
Who are the sole agents in Lowell for the authorized
U. S. POSTAL BOX
The only box from which collections will be made by letter carriers.

IT IS NOT WHAT YOU EARN,
But What You Save
THAT MAKES YOU
"RICH"
Save regularly on a definite plan, and deposit in the
WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK
278 Central and 4 Gorham St., Lowell, Mass.

"GERMORT"
THE BEST KNOWN
Disinfectant, Cleanser, Deodorizer, Antiseptic
It combines efficacy and economy, for use in Hospitals, Hotels, Factories, Stables, Dwellings, Tenements, Schools, Railway Stations, Breweries, Water Closets, Sinks, Privies.
SOLD BY
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63-67 Market Street.

FOR THANKSGIVING.
Market Department—Fresh killed Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens, Celery, Cranberries and everything to be found in a first class market. Grocery Department—Fancy Florida Oranges 30c. per doz; Malaga Grapes, 2 lbs. for 25c.; New Mixed Nuts, 2 lbs for 25c.; Pure Broken Candy 10c. per lb; Nice Pippins, Layer Raisins, Sweet Cider, etc. Bakery Kitchen—Our usual line of home cooking with the addition of handsomely decorated Wedding Cakes for the girl who will get married on this day.
F. M. BARNEY & CO.
Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
415 MIDDLESEX STREET.
26 THORNDIKE STREET
Tel 141-4 Wamesit Bank Block

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 165 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

When You Want to Get the
FINEST CLASS OF ALE
In the city, call at GEORGE ENWRIGHT'S place at 11 Middlesex street. This is the only place on the south side of the city where you can get Belfy's half stock ale. Just drop in and sample a glass. Also the choicest brands of wines, liquors and cigars.

ONE OF THE FINEST
Grocery Stores
In this city can be had at a very low figure. All tenderly equipped and up-to-date, on one of the main streets. Call at
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street Lowell, Mass. Telephone 408-4.

The DAYLIGHT Incandescent Gas Lamp
will save you one-half your gas and give three times the light. The DAYLIGHT Mantles will last three times as long as any other on the market. Try them.
I have for sale Chimneys (glass or mica) that will fit lamp in use.
Geo. H. Batchelder,
SOLE AGENT,
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 587-3.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, OR PORTER
TELEPHONE
J. H. RILEY,
Quirter, Nos. 99 and 102 Lakeview Avenue
Telephone Number 474-4.

For Thanksgiving.
Rogers Knives, Forks and Spoons, Nut Crocks, etc. Quality the best. Our prices the lowest.
J. D. Grant, Practical Watchmaker,
64 Merrimack Street.

ROBBED!
You certainly are if induced to buy one of those worthless so-called Watches advertised by unprincipled parties.
The J. D. Grant full jewelled nickle Watch has a reputation unequalled. Hundreds of them in use right in the city. The price is low.
J. D. Grant
Practical Watchmaker,
64 Merrimack St.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old hostelry has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.
Washington Tavern
Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Mgr.

Lowell High Grade
FERTILIZERS
Lowest In Price, Highest In Standard.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. Wood & Co.,
10-32 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

Only Been Used But a Few Days
An Extra Fine Mahogany
UPRIGHT PIANO
That sells for $275 will be sold by
W. F. TRUMBELL
FOR $185.00
This is your chance. Bring any one you wish to inspect the instrument. 101 Westford street is still the place for all great bargains.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER
120 LAWRENCE STREET.
All order promptly attended to.

DON'T
Put off the bow to the inevitable. Your sleigh must be made ready for winter use sooner or later. Today is not any too soon. What little time there is will be needed for the paint and varnish to dry and harden.
We are already at work on quite a few.
Can we add yours to the list?
The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY
WORTHEN STREET.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 378 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Stroit & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11, Barristers Hall,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

IN LONDON'S SLUMS.



Curate (new to the district)—My poor child, is it possible that your parents can be so depraved as to send a little boy like you for beer?
The Poor Child—Parients? This ain't for no parients. It's for meself!

TRIALS OF A NOVICE AT HUNTING.



Brown—I wish I had the moral courage to go home!

"The Atlanta Constitution" relates a story which illustrates one phase of the negro problem.

A negro rented a farm from a man who had a store, but for everything he needed during the year the renter paid cash.

At the close of the season he had a fine crop on hand and plenty of money in sight. The rent was paid in full, and he solicited another year's lease from his landlord.

"You can't rent from me no more," said the landlord. "I'm done with you for good."

"Didn't I pay you for all I got?" asked the negro, "and ain't I ready to pay you in advance for another year?"

"That's just where the trouble comes in," replied the landlord. "You're too fond of payin' cash. What I want in my business is a nigger that farms on a credit!"

NOT QUITE USELESS.



Teacher.—So you've forgotten already what I told you yesterday? What's the use of your head, Johnny Miggs?
Johnny Miggs.—Please, sir, to keep my collar on.

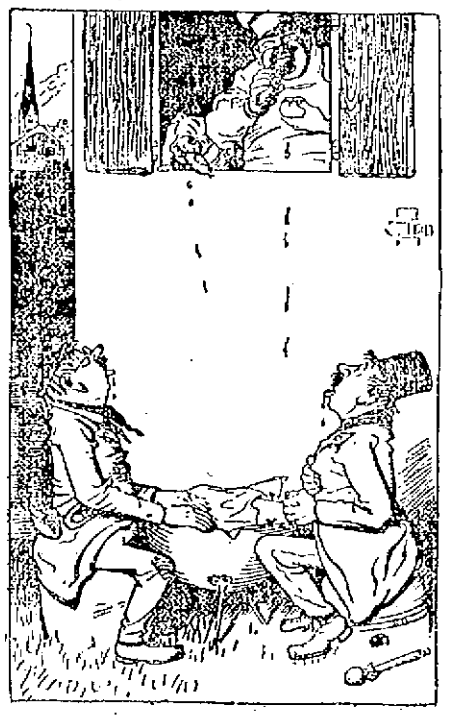
DISADVANTAGE OF USING A DRUM FOR A TABLE.



"The big sausage belongs to me."



"Not on your life, I tell you!"



A Voice from Above—Mein gracious! but these are good!

FILIAL DEPRAVITY.

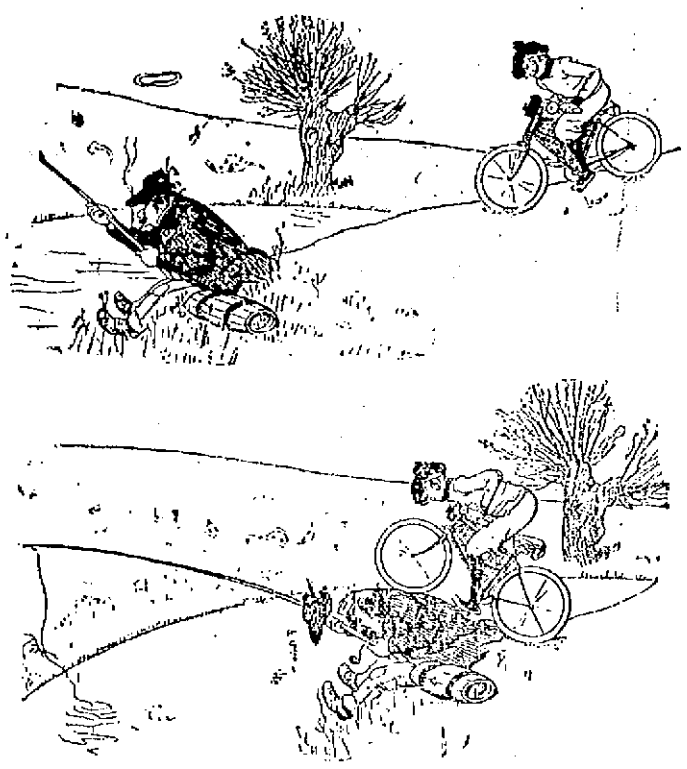


"So she jilted you?"
"Yes, and then married my son, who is depending on me for everything."

A duffer of a sportsman went out partridge shooting accompanied by an Irish keeper who was good natured enough to make all kinds of excuses for his patron's bad shots. At last the shooter, made reckless by ill success, perceived a covey of birds quietly feeding on the other side of a hedge, and resolved to have a slap at them on the ground. He fired, but to his mortification they all flew away untouched.

"Oh, faith," cried Pat joyfully, "begorra, sor, you made them l'ave that any way."

AN UP-TO-DATE SCORCHER IN THE COUNTRY.



Fair Visitor—I suppose, Mr. Palette, that true art is very difficult to understand?
Mr. Palette—About as difficult to understand, madam, as it is to sell.—Detroit Free Press.

"Fellow can sleep like a top these cool nights."
"Huh! I can sleep like the earth."
"Eh?"
"Only turn over once in twenty-four hours."—Indianapolis Journal.

AND SO THEY WERE MARRIED.



"Did you ever catch your husband flirting?"
"Yes; that's the way I caught him."

A SECOND-HAND SMOKE ON AN OPEN CAR.



(1) "Don't want to lose none o' this. (2) "Gosh! ain't there an aromcy about it!"

THE JOKE THAT FAILED.



He heard it from young Tompkins in the city, and determined to let it off at a dinner party that very night.



He told it to his wife, who was shocked; so it must have been good.



He repeated it to himself while dressing, and it actually made his reflection smile in the glass.



He imparted it (with half a sovereign) to his host's servant in the hall, who said he was "convulshed."



But at the supreme moment he forgot the point of the story!

The Husband (late from the club): "I—er—didn't s'hpect you would be sitting up for me, dear."
The Wife (cheerfully): "I haven't been sitting up for you, dear. I've just come in myself."

EATH RODE IN THE GALE

any Lives Lost and Vessels Wrecked Along the English Coast.

erious Damage to Shipping—Vessels Pounded to Pieces by Mountain Waves.

ndon, Nov. 30.—The latest reports various points along the coast show the gale which swept English waters day and Monday was one of the storms of recent years. In many es it was almost cyclonic in its vio- and the long list of disasters in- a large loss of life, many wrecks rge vessels and the loss of scores, if undreds of smaller craft, with seri- damage to property ashore at many rtant towns.

the north the wind was accom- d by blinding snows and hail that he lights and immensely increased difficulties of navigation. Many are known to have foundered, in cases, it is feared, with all on board. cely a town on the coast has es- d without more or less injury, falling and flying debris adding to the of life.

ere have been rocket and lifeboat ies, almost without number. Stories rilling escapes come from all points. he Norfolk coast between Bacton Happisburg five vessels, as yet un- ified, went down and the crews of erished. A number of bodies have washed ashore near Yarmouth.

e British brig Ruby was wrecked off sby. The coast guard service made erate efforts to save the crew and eeded in getting a line on board. A woman was "rocketed" in safety, then the brig capsized, all the re- dor of the ship's company perishing. rge steam collier, dashed upon borough head, the famous promon- on the North sea coast, floated off then foundered with all on board. amer not yet identified was wrecked Bridlington sands with her entire any.

nday evening the Rose of Devon, ain Davis, went on the rocks near Ruth, Cornwall, where she pounded ight long, her crew of 12 perishing. rday morning the bodies of the cap- and five seamen, all wearing life , were washed ashore.

enomenally high tides are reported any localities. The district near the th of the Thames has suffered se- ly, several townships being partly erged. The Sheerness dockyard the Woolwich arsenal were inun- d. At Scarborough, the fashionable ering place, the sea wall was washed . At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and coast towns of Norfolk the esplan- were flooded. At Liverpool the ls blew off the roofs of several es, threw down chimneys and tore up trees. The Mersey flooded its banks on the Chester side and deluged the shore district for miles.

Similar disasters occurred at Holyhead, where a number of valuable yachts were sunk at their moorings. Scarcely a vestige remains in sight of the wreck of Lord Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant, long fast in the sands off Blackpool. There is a great deal of wreckage near the Goodwin banks.

LATER PARTICULARS.

London, Nov. 30.—The scenes at such popular resorts as Yarmouth and Margate were of great grandeur, but the damage done was terrible. Tremendous seas still invade the gardens of the hotels and residences, wrecking the parades and buildings, while debris of woodwork is floating about like feathers.

Immense damage has been done to the government property at the Sheerness dockyard and the Woolwich arsenal. Seven thousand troops were hurriedly ordered out to remove thousands of pounds worth of ammunition and stores from the wharves and sheds to places of safety. The tide continues to rise and invaded almost all the workshops, quenched the engine fires and stopped the electric lights. The workmen were obliged to go home wading knee-deep. Despite all the precautions damage to the amount of many thousands of pounds has been done.

At Sheerness and Queenborough, two miles away, hundreds of acres have been submerged, scores of cellars flooded and 200 yards of the Sheerness pier have been swept away.

The boom of distress guns from Goodwin sands has been almost continuous. Below London bridge the low-lying houses and cellars are flooded, and all work is temporarily suspended along the Thames even as high as Charing Cross. The continual rising of the river is looked upon as ominous, though as yet no damage has been done above London bridge.

Six vessels were wrecked between Yarmouth and Bacton, only a few miles apart on the Norfolk coast, and 25 lives lost. The brig Vedra, stranded at Bacton, the storm tore out her masts, and when the rocket line was fired the crew was unable to haul it in. Finally the line dragged them into the surf, and three out of seven were drowned.

Rochester and Strood on the Mersey, about 30 miles southeast of London, have suffered severely. At Rochester the gas works were flooded and the town is in darkness.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

sident McKinley has not yet com- d his message.

nk Cousins, one of the leading dry s dealers in Salem, Mass., made an gnment Monday for the benefit of his itors. The liabilities are not known. Cousins has kept store in Salem for ars.

emiah O'Neil, 30 years of age, a er, was probably fatally hurt Mon- by falling into the hold of a barge Providence. While descending a er he made a misstep and fell 20 fracturing his skull.

answer to indictments charging with keeping bucket shops 28 ers in New York pleaded not guilty day. Leave to withdraw the plea enter demurrers within a week was ed, and the cases went over.

76th anniversary of the Isthmian pendency is being celebrated with enthusiasm at Panama and else- The festivities will last three and include military reviews, bull , masquerades, fire-works, and ricals.

ited States Vice Consul Beck has ned his position in Berlin and will n to the United States. Consul ral Goelschmidt has appointed Mr. one of the consular clerks, to be the essor of Mr. Beck, subject to the oval of the authorities.

ESTIMATES NOT REALIZED.

shington, Nov. 30.—The November ments of the government receipts expenditures will show that the re- during November so far have hed $42,856,820, which indicates a of about $25,000,000 for the month. is a trifling improvement over ber, when the receipts were $24,391,- The deficit thus far during No- ber stands at $3,572,109, which is r than was expected. The defi- for the year stands at $16,681,120, receipts having been $127,761,100 and expenditures $174,282,280.

e receipts from the customs so far fiscal year undoubtedly will fall derably short of the estimates made he managers of the new tariff bill its tendency in congress. At time it was estimated that customs d yield about $180,000,000 during the

BOYCOTTING QUESTION.

roit, Mich., Nov. 30.—Judge Hos- of the circuit court declines to in- e with a boycott by employes of iway milling firm. A temporary ction had been issued restraining Railway Teamsters' union and council from unlawfully interfer- with the business of Jacob Beck Judge Hosmer stated he would the injunction permanent as far isolation or disturbances was con- but he could not interfere with ble distribution of boycotting or other legitimate means em- by the unions to accomplish their

ER CONGRATULATED.

Archbishop Keane, the Catholic university received by the

POSTOFFICE BURGLARY PAID.

Antrim, N. H., Nov. 30.—The postoffice was broken into Monday morning and money and stamps to the value of $400 were stolen. The break was a most daring one, as the office is on the Main street and directly in the glare of an electric light. Entrance was effected through the front door, pries being inserted between the door and casing and the door sprung back from its fastenings. The office is provided with no safe and, contrary to his usual custom, Postmaster Anson Swett had left in the office the money and stamps which were stolen. This is the second time in 10 years that the office has been broken into.

CURTIS NAMED FOR MAYOR.

Boston, Nov. 30.—The Republican municipal convention last night renominated by acclamation Edwin U. Curtis as the candidate for mayor. Benjamin M. Crim was renominated by acclamation as a candidate for street commissioner, and a committee of 25 was selected to report the names of eight candidates for the school board to an adjourned convention to be held on Wednesday evening.

Charles T. Gallagher presided, Curtis Guild, Jr., read the platform of principles, Colonel Melvin O. Adams made the speech placing Mr. Curtis in nomination, and Alpheus Sanford, Mr. Curtis' only opponent at the caucuses, seconded the nomination.

An aggressive tone ran through the proceedings. Mayor Quincy was criticised unsparingly in speech and resolution. Mr. Gallagher was particularly open and specific in his condemnation of the acts of the administration. Colonel Adams, in his nominating speech, bore down with equal severity on the management of affairs at the city hall, though he gave less attention than Mr. Gallagher to specific acts of the Quincy administration. The declaration of principles proved to be an attractive feature of the convention.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

MANUFACTURERS' RELIEF COMPANY

LOWELL OUTLET,

Old Boston & Maine Depot, Central Street.







Put This in Your Pipe and Smoke It.

If you haven't a good pipe, bring this advertisement to our store any time this week and we will make you a

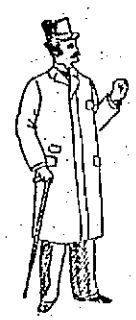
FREE PRESENT

of a **Genuine Imported German Wechsel Wood Pipe** whether you buy a cent's worth or not. These Pipes are the genuine imported Wechsel Wood and make the sweetest smoke imaginable. Our New York buyer six weeks ago imported 1448 of them and they came in yesterday. They are generally retailed at 25c. to 50c. each, but we will give you one absolutely free, even if you don't buy a thing, providing you bring this advertisement in with you. While you are calling on us it will pay you to glance over our ever-changing stock and get a conclusive idea of our new prices and learn for your own benefit that it is for your interest to pay us a visit at least once a week.

$50,000 of Meritorious Merchandise bought by us for spot cash from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent. off regular prices. Bought of hard-pressed manufacturers who must have money. Regular dealers stand petrified with astonishment at **the great rush of business at our store. It is unnecessary** for us to **hint** that it would be **policy** to buy this week. These goods are on sale now.

We challenge the retail merchants of this entire continent to equal the prices named in this advertisement. The largest store in **the world** can't scare us. The fight is on. Let the Price-Cutters run that cut the lowest.

Read These Prices Carefully. There Will be a Great Crowd for Them.



Challenge Sale of Overcoats and Ulsters

Solid Beaver Overcoats, brown stitched edges, strong and durable linings, velvet collar, perfectly stylish and well made; value $10; one week challenge price

$3.98

Moscow Beaver Overcoats, black and blue, never-wearout linings, strongly sewed and handsomely made, latest style and proper length; value $12; one week challenge price

$4.98

Strictly all-wool Kersey Overcoats, black, blue and brown, lined with double warp Italian linings, sewed with silk and linen, elegantly finished, perfect style and correct lengths; value $14; one week challenge price

$6.90

Magnificent Royal and Middlesex Kersey Overcoats cut in very latest standard box and regular lengths, Skinner's silk sleeve linings, lined with leather cloth, some with all clay worsted linings, perfection in style and tailoring; value $20 to $25; one week challenge price

$11.80

Fine Irish Frieze Ulsters, lined throughout with wool serge, made with raw edges, plush pockets, full lengths and large collars; a dream of comfort on a stormy day; worth $18; one week challenge price

$6.90

NECKWEAR.

Compliments are received from every purchaser on the fine assortment we are showing. This department is overflowing with the season's most popular shades and designs. The highest price asked is

39c.

Best 4-ply Linen Collars, 40 different shapes, value 15 cents. Challenge price

9c.

Best 4-ply Linen Cuff, value 25 cents, challenge price

11c.

Challenge Sale SUITS

400 black and blue Cheviot Sack Suits, wide facings, lasting lined, sewed with linen and silk, correctly cut and made, worth $8 to $10; one week challenge price

$4.98

850 handsome all-wool Sack Suits, single and double breasted, gray and dark brown Scotch plaids and mixtures, strong and durable linings, deep facings; worth $10 to $12; one week challenge price

$3.98

Wanskuck Clay Worsted Suits, made with deep French facings, piped with satin, heavy lasting lined, perfect fit or no sale; worth $15; challenge price

$5.98

700 choice Winter Weights, genuine Oswego Black Clay Worsted Suits, in sacks, frocks and cutaways, sewed with tested silk, best wearing linings, style, fit and finish guaranteed; value $18 to $20; one week challenge price

$8.60

Challenge Sale FINE SHOES

If you doubt our capacity and ability to sell shoes you ought to have seen this department last Saturday. Every settee in a row all full of eager buyers, and a large crowd anxiously awaiting to try on our great values in this department.

Men's Milwaukee All Grain Shoes, lace and congress, heavy double soles, solid and serviceable, regular price, $2.50; sale price

$1.69

Misses' Genuine Dongola Button and Lace Shoes, all styles, shapes and sizes. Regular value, $1.25,

98c.

Ladies' solid Dongola Shoes, in all shaped toes, all sizes, in lace and button, worth $2, sale price

98c.

Men's heavy double sole shoes for working and dress purposes, one week challenge price

98c.

Boys' heavy tap sole school shoes, warranted to wear, one week challenge price

98c.

Men's fine and heavy Box Calf shoes, extension soles, worth $3; one week challenge price

$1.97

Challenge Sale Boys' Reefers AND Suits

Boys' extra fine nigger-head long nap blue Reefers, usual price $3; one week challenge price

$1.98

Boys' short pant suits with Reefer coats, also braided Sailor collars; one week challenge price

98c. up.

Boys' Colored flannel blouses for dress use, very handsome, sells everywhere for $1; one week challenge price

59c.

Boys' heavy double and twist and fancy flannel Blouses for school use; one week challenge price

39c.

Overcoats for boys 7 to 13 years of age; fine, all-wool Worsteds, Kerseys, and Meltons, lined with double warp Italian cloth, velvet collars, style, fit and finish just like men's; value $5 to $7; one week challenge price

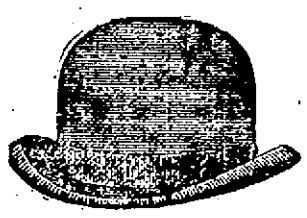
$2.98

Boys' Suits, nice black and blue Cheviot, brown and gray Scotch mixtures, newest designs, well made, with best lasting linings and trimmings; sizes 4 to 15 years of age; value $3 to $4; one week challenge price

98c. to $1.49

This large department is completely overstocked.

Challenge Sale Hat Specials



300 Sample Hats from the celebrated makers, Beltaire, Lurch & Co., in all the latest and popular styles, perfect duplicates of Dunlap, Knox, Lamson & Hubbard shapes, only better material and finish; value $3 to $4; one week challenge price

$1.49

CAPS.

Challenge Sale of very best Cloth and Plush, double band, with latest adjustable wind visor, sewed with silk, strongly and handsomely made; value $1; one week challenge price

69c.

Mens' and Boys' Golf Caps with ear-warming bands; one week challenge price

19c. up.

Large variety of Men's and Boys' 75c. quality Inter Caps; one week challenge price

43c. and 49c.

Grand Challenge Sale of Sweat'rs and Cardigans.

Cardigan Jackets, all colors and shades; one week challenge price

98c. up.

The finest line of SWEATERS ever opened in this city; all latest designs and patterns; turtle necks, Sailor, Byron, Roll collars and regulars; one week challenge price

49c. up.

A splendid assortment of Boys' Worsted Sweaters; one week challenge price

29c. up.

Challenge Sale in Stock of Gloves

Fine Kid Street Gloves, all the popular shades and colors, value $1.50; one week challenge price

69c.

Best Goat Skin, Oil Tanned Working Gloves; value 50c.; one week challenge price

23c.

Buckskin Covered, Heavy knit Gloves; value $1; one week challenge price

43c.

Challenge prices on all cold weather goods.



Challenge Sale Ladies' Winter Garm'nts

Jackets and Capes of the newest designs and most fashionable material, sold by dry goods and cloak houses for $8; sell here for

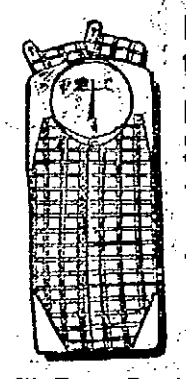
$2.98

Half lined Jackets in smooth and rough beavers, blue, black, green, maroon or covert cloth; sell everywhere for $8 and $10; sell here for

$3.98 $4.98

Full silk lined Garments, the best produced in the New York market, and selling in this city today for $12, $15, and $18, sell here for

$5.98



Grand One Week Challenge Sale of Fancy Shirts

500 Fancy Percale Shirts, two detachable collars and pair link cuffs; popular styles and patterns; value $1; one week challenge price

43c.

Challenge Sale of White Unlaundered Shirts, 21c. to

34c.

TO GIVE ALL A FAIR CHANCE WE WILL KEEP OPEN MONDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

MANUFACTURERS' Relief Co., Lowell Outlet. { OLD BOSTON & MAINE DEPOT, CENTRAL STREET.

Fashion Fancies

A stylish long coat for ladies or misses is of navy cloth and grey Persian lamb, double-breasted, with large revers of the Persian lamb, the slight full coat-sleeves having cuffs of the same.

Hat of gray felt, with velvet crown, trimmed with blue velvet bows and white coque feathers.

For a girl of fourteen a pretty Russian costume is made of green cloth. The skirt is cut in three breadths, a very wide tablier and two back breadths. It is lined with linenette, arranged in



GIRL'S LONG COAT

breadths on the cloth, seamed apart, but finished with the cloth by a false hem. Narrow black Russian braid, threaded with silver, forms graceful points in close rows. Cut a bodice in lining to the waist, hooking down the front. Fit, seam and bone it, except the side and shoulder seams. Cover it with cloth in three pieces, braided in points back and front, joining the lining at the side and shoulder seams. Cut a circular basque in cloth, line with silk and edge with braid.

Braided coat sleeve (two pieces), with lining to match. Storm collar, lined with canvas faced with cloth. Link belt of oxidized silver. This dress would take six yards of 48-inch cloth.

MONDAY.
Breakfast.
Shredded Wheat. Cream.
Corn Bread. Eggs. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Tomato Omelet. Hot Biscuit.
Toast. Cocoa.
Preserves.

Dinner.
Cream of Turnip Soup.
Roast Lamb. Mashed Potatoes.
Brown Sweet Potatoes. Squash.
Crackers. Cheese.
Brown Betty Pudding. Coffee.

Speaking of evening cloaks and capes, a charming opera cape designed for a young debutante was seen at one of our large dressmaking establishments recently. It was composed of gray moire Renaissance, wrought with silver in old Venetian design, its glittering beauty softened by foamy frills of kilted grey crepe, headed and edged with little ruchings of white chiffon.

On the yoke and the enormously high collar of grey satin, an applique of yellowish lace over golden tissue makes a lovely effect, while the collar is lined with outward curving ostrich feathers



DAINTY OPERA CAPE

in a tender grey, which melts almost imperceptibly into white, and is tied in front with a bow of the shimmering grey crepe, all edged with a foamy ruching of white. Even the lining is a thing of beauty, and also of white silk, patterned with long graceful leaves in silvery white satin—in short, it is a materialized poem, and its charms should be sung in a sonnet, and not told in cold prose.

A very elegant mantle, intended for a matron, was made as long as the dress, of black glace taffeta embroidered. The upper part had a cape trimmed with a broad band of sable.

The garment is ornamented on each

NATTY THINGS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

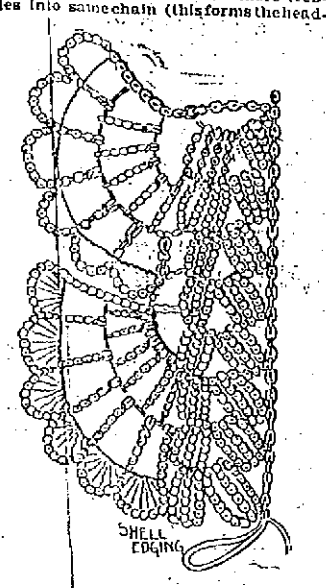
side with a broad band of cerise velvet, embroidered with braid, down the back are three pleats gathered round the waist. The sleeves are very large, and the neck trimming is a large collar of sable. The whole is lined with cerise satin.

To Strengthen the Gums.

Take 1 oz. myrrh in fine powder, 2 spoonfuls of the best white honey, and a little finely powdered green sage; mix all well together, and rub the teeth and gums with it every night and morning.

Pretty Shell Edging.

This pretty lace edging may be used for quite a number of purposes. When worked with Berlin or Shetland wool it may be adapted with equal effect to border a shawl or flannel petticoat; again, if done in crochet cotton, it makes a desirable finish to night dresses, or children's pinafores, while in fine thread the pattern is elegant enough to trim a pretty blouse or edge a pocket handkerchief. 1st Row.—Make a chain of 5 stitches and fasten in a circle. Into this circle work 3 trebles, 1 chain, 3 trebles, 3 chain, turn. 2d Row.—6 trebles under last 3 chain of 1st row, 3 treble into 1 chain of 1st row, 1 chain, 3 treble into same chain, 1 treble into 1st long chain of 1st row, turn. 3d Row.—2 chain, 3 trebles into 1 chain of last row, 1 chain, 3 more trebles into same chain, 1 treble into 1st treble of the shell of 2d row, 1 chain, 1 treble in each of the 6 trebles of 2d row, or until there are 7 loops, turn. 4th Row.—1 single crochet, 3 trebles, 1 single crochet into the last loop just made which forms a little scallop. Repeat until there are 6 small scallops; then 3 trebles into 1 chain of last row, 1 chain, 3 more trebles into same chain (this forms the heading), 1 treble into 1st 1 of 2 chain of last row turn. 5th Row.—Begin by working as in 1st row, but of course not making the primary circle, the 1 chain of last row forms the loop for 3 treble, 1 chain, 3 treble going into, fastening the last 3 chain into the last single crochet of last small scallop.



SHELL EDGING

TUESDAY.
Breakfast.
Baked Apples.
Bacon and Eggs. Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Mutton Stew.
Crackers and Cheese. Bread Pudding.
Tea.

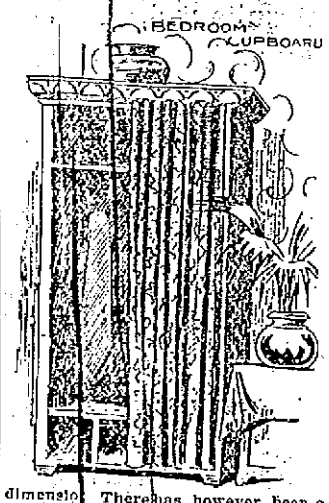
Dinner.
Tomato Bisque.
Breaded Cops. Boiled Potatoes.
Scalloped Tomatoes. Water Cress.
Crackers. Pickles.
Charlotte Russe. Coffee.

When Children Ask Questions.

Try your utmost to be patient with children at all times. They will try your nerves to be sure, but you must remember that some children have naturally inquiring minds, and it is the natural result of its activity that they question you. If you will use care in answering them and explain everything as simply and thoroughly as possible, you will be well rewarded, for, by this means, the mind will develop naturally, and its education can be carried on without harmful strain or effort. If elders would only reason, and consider what a sweet, frail, helpless, innocent thing a child is, many would perhaps be more willing to extend helpfulness at a cost of personal sacrifice, and certainly the child's life would be brighter and happier.

A Bedroom Cupboard.

A question which disturbs the minds of many women is, where to put their hats. Broad brims and high feathers demand adequate space, and it is a matter of very serious consideration for those whose rooms are of meagre



BEDROOM CUPBOARD

dimensions. There has, however, been a wardrobe designed that will meet a long-felt want, and be useful for those who live in small houses or flats. Not only is the cupboard capable of holding gowns and hats, but the lower part can be used for boots and shoes.

The dimensions that are given need not necessarily be followed, but they will serve as a guide.

Let us say, then, that the wardrobe stands some eleven feet in height, three feet eighteen inches in breadth, and is eighteen inches deep. Two shelves are added—one at a distance of twelve inches from the top; the other ten inches from the bottom, the latter being supported by two or three blocks of wood, which separate the pigeon-holes holding day and evening shoes. The top of the wardrobe is finished with a five-inch moulding, and close beneath this is a thin rod, upon which a curtain is suspended; the material and color depending upon the decorations of the room.

Bronze chandeliers, lamps, etc., should be merely dusted with a feather brush, or with a soft cloth, as washing them will take off the bronzing.

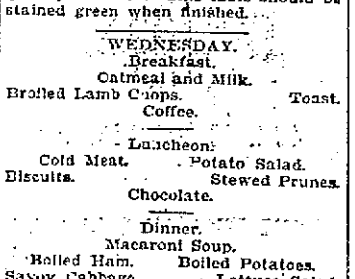
To clean marble mantels make into paste small portions of dry mill soap and pipe clay, with a trifle of turpentine. Apply a coating to the marble, and when thoroughly dry rub it off and wash with soft water. This mixture will cleanse without destroying the polish. If much stained, a second ap-

A Few Hints on Nursing.

It is very necessary to have plenty of tact in order to manage the patient well; and also to be loyal and honest in carrying out the doctor's orders. When nursing, these orders depend in a great measure on what you observe and report to the doctor. Therefore the better trained you are in observation, the more accurate details you can give of your patient. Notice as to sleep, whether it is restless, and the duration of it. If there is any cough, and of what character. If it be short and hard, spasmodic, or loose, also whether there is sickness, or any expectoration. If such be the case it is well to save what is brought up for the doctor's inspection. Report as to the state of the skin, whether there is any sweating or not, or if the skin is very dry and burning. It is well to see if there be anything abnormal in the excretions, and when necessary show to the doctor. Always make a note of these observations and if possible keep a sick-room chart with everything of consequence written clearly upon it.

A Hanging Toilet Table.

A unique addition to the bedroom is the hanging toilet table or cupboard, which is easily made at home and is suitable for hanging to the wall, or fixing on a small shelf. The two cupboards and a couple of shelves can be quickly made out of packing cases; while, with the addition of eight cigar boxes, with the ends knocked out, delightful pigeon holes may be added as illustrated. Tiny "fretted" arches can be placed here and there for ornamentation, while panels of Japanese paper may be added to the cupboards. The middle centre compartment of this unique dressing table is arranged to shut up, or let down, by



HANGING TOILET TABLE

means of strong brass hinges, sold for the purpose; and the whole is completed by a long narrow mirror hung above by colored ribbon. When finished, the wood must be stained or painted to match the room. For a bed-sitting room such a possession as this would prove invaluable, for when closed all the toilet accessories are hidden from view.

A Corner Writing Table.

A necessary adjunct to a girl's den is the desk or writing table. The illustration shows a corner writing table which, if the room is small, will prove a most valuable possession. Here pigeon holes and cupboards are arranged in such a way that every inch of space is made the most of, while the cupboards on either side are decorated with panels of Japanese paper and the

A CORNER WRITING TABLE

centre one with a sheet of looking-glass.

A table like this can easily be arranged inexpensively by the local carpenter, while many brothers would undertake the work for their sisters quickly and well. This table should be stained green when finished.

WEDNESDAY.
Breakfast.
Oatmeal and Milk.
Broiled Lamb Chops. Toast.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Cold Meat. Potato Salad.
Biscuits. Stewed Prunes.
Chocolate.

Dinner.
Macaroni Soup.
Boiled Ham. Boiled Potatoes.
Savoy Cabbage. Lettuce Salad.
Wafers. Mustard Pickles.
Fruit. Coffee.

House and Home

A dressing gown is a very handy and useful garment, especially in case of sickness or accident, and one should be included in the wardrobe of every tidy person, down to the youngest girl in the family. A very simple one is of pink flannel, cut in four breadths—a back, double front and two side-pieces. The opening is on the left, at the end of the yoke, on which the gown is frilled. The yoke and the bretelles are the only parts lined, except the full sleeves (with add-



FLANNEL DRESSING GOWN

ed corners), which must have a coat lining to keep them in place. Torchon insertion trims the yoke, bretelles and wristbands. Quantity of flannel required for a girl of twelve, 7 yards.

A very dainty gown for the eldest daughter could be made of thin silk lined with veiling. Silk and veiling are cut on the same pattern. The back is in three pieces—two sides and Watteau centre. There is one side-piece on each side, and the right front is double-breasted, buttoning invisibly across the left front, beneath a lace coquille and bows. Lace collarette. Band collar, covered with ribbon and trimmed with lace. Quantity of silk required, 10 yards.

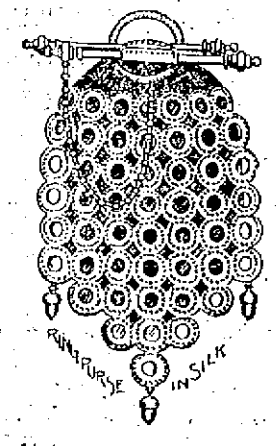
THURSDAY.
Breakfast.
Fruit.
Hominy and Milk.
Bread Omelet. Stewed Potatoes.
Rolls. Cocoa.

Luncheon.
Cream of Mutton. Celery Salad.
Brown Bread. Custard.
Tea.

Dinner.
Clear Soup.
Roast Beef. Mashed Potatoes.
Spinach. String Beans.
Crackers. Cheese. Lettuce Salad.
Ice Cream. Coffee.

Ring Purse in Silk.

This dainty little purse would make a suitable present for a sister or girl friend. Procure 106 small metal rings, size fully smaller than a dime, and cover each with crochet in purse silk.



RING PURSE IN SILK

Take 14 rings for the top row. 1st Row.—Crochet 10 single crochets around the first half of each successive ring, then a slip-stitch on the first single of the first ring. 2d Row.—Go back along the other side, crochet 10 singles around the second half of each ring and a slip stitch on the first single. The wrong side of crochet is the right side of purse. Make 6 rows in all with 14 rings each, connecting the rings of each row to those of the preceding row when working round the first half. For the pointed lower end make one row of 10 rings, then one row of 6, and lastly 2 rings for the point, where the rings are then lacked together with needle and thread. Finish the top with 5 rows of crochet as follows, working each row in two halves: 1st Row.—*1 treble crochet between the first two rings on the top row, 2 chain, 1 double crochet at the middle of the next 10 singles around a ring, 2 chain, repeat from.* 2d to 4th Rows.—4 ch.* 1 d. c. under 2 ch., 2 ch. repeat from.* 5th Row.—This row fastens the clasp to the purse, which consists of a ring and two bars connected by a chain. 1 chain to begin, then a single under every 2d chain working round the bar. A metal acorn or ball finishes each point.

Color of Dolls' Eyes.

A fact that is little observed because it is so common is that the majority of English dolls' eyes are blue. Like everything else they are ruled by fashion, and the reason of this preponderence is that when the Queen ascended the throne she was very fair and had blue eyes. Consequently every doll-maker in the country began to send blue-eyed dolls from their factories, and during the reign have continued to do so. Every nation has its own standard of doll beauty. For instance, in Italy and Spain, where all the celebrated beauties have dark eyes and olive skins, a fair-haired, blue-eyed doll of native manufacture is practically unknown. In Japan the eyes of the dolls are small and are set askant like the natives.

STYLES FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.

One of the latest conceits in dinner gowns is shown in the accompanying cut. A bodice of black armure silk, crowning a plain skirt of the same durable material. It is embroidered with jet in an openwork design, through which comes a vivid gleam of poppy-red, while the same lovely coloring is repeated in the velvet of the waistband and the soft folds of chiffon which outline the decollete. Little pleated frills,



STYLISH DINNER GOWN

edged with red velvet baby ribbon, do duty as sleeves, and poppies cluster on the shoulders.

Another confection which is nearly as handsome, and much less expensive, has the gored skirt of brocade, the back breadths being trained. A lining of silk or sateen is cut on the same pattern. On the left side half of the first breadth is covered with a silk panel. On this same breadth is laid brocade, the junction with the silk being covered with a band of fur which also edges the tablier and the lower edge of the skirt. The fur rises up the seam joining the first and second side breadths on the left. At the lower edge the fur is mounted above the false hem, which finishes the lining and silk skirts (seamed apart). A bodice lining is cut with front in three pieces, fastening on the left of the centre panel. Cover the centre panel with silk. Fit the lining, stitch and bone the seams, except the side and shoulder seams. Drape the lining with three pieces of brocade, joining at the side and shoulder seams. Edge the brocade fronts with fur. Cut a collar in brocade, line with stiff muslin and face with brocade. Edge the collar with fur. Cut a band collar of tailor canvas, cover it with silk and line it. A frill of lace trims the upper edge. Elbow sleeve of the plain silk, in two pieces, silk and lining cut on the same pattern. Pleating of silk at the elbow.

FRIDAY.
Breakfast.
Oatmeal. Cream.
Bacon and Eggs. Muffins. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Creamed Macaroni. Stewed Tomatoes.
Baked Apples. Biscuits.
Cocoa.

Dinner.
Oyster Soup.
Fried Halibut. Mashed Potatoes.
Browned Sweet Potatoes. Salad.
Wafers. Olives.
Snow Pudding. Coffee.

Toque in Brown and Black.

There are a great many smart toques, made of cleverly crumpled felt, beautifully trimmed with the new shirred velvet, shown in our large shops and



TOQUE IN BROWN AND BLACK

millinery establishments. Many are of plain velvet draped or shirred by hand.

A dainty toque seen recently at a large afternoon reception was a confection in brown and black. The draped brim was a combination of ecru and brown velvet, the soft crown being made of embroidered cloth. The left side was gracefully adorned with black ostrich tips.

Spanish and picture hats are both very fashionable. Both are picturesque and becoming (to the young, be it said), but both are much turned up at the side and are worn tilted at an exaggerated angle. This is to be deplored; exaggeration is always ridiculous. Such hats look best with capes—the flowing folds balance the size and angle of the hat, while coats, with their diminished sleeves and basques, look poor and depressed with them.

SATURDAY.
Breakfast.
Shredded Wheat with Fruit.
Hamburg Steak. Graham Bread.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Rice Croquettes. Potato Salad.
Gingerbread. Cream Pudding.
Chocolate.

Dinner.
Cream of Celery Soup.
Fricassee Chicken. Scalloped Potatoes.
Boiled White Onions.
Crackers. Olives.
Chocolate Pudding. Coffee.

The children's styles are now of as much importance as those of the grown-up folks. The dresses nearly all have the blouse effect fastened on the side, while the fashions in coats and jackets are legion. The prettiest long coat for very young children are made on a yoke,



DAINTY COAT FOR CHILD

and fall to about the tops of the shoes in gathers or box pleats. The one pictured is of blue velvet, for a child of four or five. Fancy yoke collar of velvet and heavy cream guipure insertion. Simple puff sleeve has a deep cuff. The hat that accompanies this dainty coat is of blue velvet, edged with fur and trimmed with blue ribbon and white feathers.

Stylish Blouse Bodice.

At all of the large shops there are a great many fancy waists, suitable for evening or theatre wear, made of all sorts of pretty materials. These corsages always play an important part in a woman's wardrobe, as they can be made to serve for every occasion. A theatre corsage was made of cerise silk, completely veiled with black accordeon pleated chiffon, fastened on the left side under a strip of black passementerie. A frill of lace-edged accordeon-pleated chiffon formed a jabot down the side, while over the tops of the mousquetaire sleeves fall fluffy epaulettes of the same. The bodice is fin-



STYLISH BLOUSE BODICE

ished with a short basque and draped ceinture of cerise velvet.

Another dainty blouse was composed of pink silk, draped with black tulle. A lining to the waist was cut in pink silk, double-breasted, so that it hooked down the front. Draped upon the silk lining were two pieces of black tulle. The circular basque was silk, lined with muslin and covered with net. A pleating of tulle formed a berthe and sleeve in one. A gold link belt gave a smart finish to this corsage.

Silk may be restored by sponging, and while quite damp it should be rolled on a broomstick and left until quite dry. This may take twelve hours or more. Silk should never be ironed.

WOMAN'S REALM

A beautiful visiting costume is a combination of gray satin and heliotrope velvet, trimmed with Persian lamb fur. The skirt of the satin has an appliqué of velvet, and is edged at the foot with Persian lamb. The blouse has a full



GRAY SATIN VISITING COSTUME

vest of heliotrope velvet, the draped sides of gray satin being edged with the fur. The triangular epaulettes over the mousquetaire sleeves are also finished with the fur trimming.

The large gray felt picture hat has a velvet crown, embroidered in silver, gray feathers, and osprey resting on the hair.

A very pretty gown is made of fine satin cloth in a very dark green shade. The front side panels are trimmed with groups of horizontal bands in blue velvet—a soft turquoise tint—embroidered with jet. A Russian blouse of the cloth has the basques edged with velvet. There is a seam back and front (unusual with the Russian blouse), bands of embroidered velvet, starting from the shoulder seams, meeting in points at the seams. The belt is of jet, laid on blue velvet. Round the neck the owner of this gown wore a gold and pearl chain, with Renaissance medallion in paste and pearls.

The Russian blouse jacket is going to be very popular for outdoor wear, made in seal, astrachan, sable, velvet, faced cloth or any heavy material. Although the prevailing mode is to have the garment fasten on the left side invisibly, still, for the woman who has an old-fashioned sealskin coat or cape which



NEW RUSSIAN BLOUSE JACKET

she wishes to have remodelled into the new Russian blouse, a very chic style is shown in the illustration, fastening down the front. High medici collar. Coat sleeves, with cuffs and filigree silver belt. The hat that accompanies this chic jacket was black velvet, edged with fur, soft crown, two Prince of Wales plumes on the left side.

The ideal winter dress is a tailor-made cloth costume, with Russian blouse, beautifully braided, finished with collar and revers of fur. A tailor costume of brown epingline (rep) has the slender skirt edged with a beautiful filigree design worked in fine black silk braid. The Russian blouse, richly braided front and back, is open with sable revers to show a plastron of amber velvet which is embroidered with jet. The high storm collar is of braided cloth, faced with beaver. The hat to accompany this costume is carried out in brown velvet, with amber velvet beneath the brim, brown plumes and jet buckle.

SUNDAY.
Dinner.
Bouillon.
Roast Turkey. Cranberry Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Cauliflower.
Sweet Potatoes. Green Peas.
Celery.
Crackers. Cheese. Olives.
Pumpkin Pie. Mince Pie.
Fruit. Nuts. Coffee.

Silk Shirt Waists.

Tucked silk shirt waists are in the greatest possible evidence. They will be worn during the winter, and will be in light shades, worn under tailor jackets; wraps of fur and heavy cloth coats. Flannel shirts, also tucked, are shown in all the leading shades, and are almost as popular as their silk rivals.

THE UNIQUE AND THE ODD.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, in his article in the Chautauquan, "Are Women Hurting the Chances of Men in Business?" makes the following assertions:

"The fact is absolutely demonstrated that the proportion of females in all occupations followed is gradually increasing, and that women are to some extent entering places, at the expense of the men. A closer study of all the facts, however, shows that while the statement just made is true, women are more generally taking the places of children. Through the influence of a higher intelligence and the action of law, the number of children employed in manufactures is constantly decreasing. In 1870 the percentage of children of the whole number of persons employed in manufacturing was 5.58, while in 1890 the percentage was only 2.68. In very many classes, as children have been excluded through law and other influences, adult women have to some extent taken their places. There need not be any alarm, therefore, as to the encroachments of women upon the occupations held by men."

Tattered N. Torn.—"Our finances ain't an unknown quantity." Traveling Tank.—"They ain't? Why?"

T. N. T.—"'Cause if they were they'd be equal to an X. Guess you wasn't educated in algebra."

Tommy—Tell me a story, grandpa. Grandfather—What kind of a story shall I tell you, my little man? Tommy—Tell about de man an' woman in de garden what et de apple wid a snake in it.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mistah Johnsing—I'se gwine to be a great man an' dat right soon. I'se greates' man dat ebah lived.

Miss Smiff—How, sah?

Mistah Johnsing—Why, 'cause I'se ah comin'.—New York Journal.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division. To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 45	6 53	6 00	§7 07
6 25	7 40	6 25	7 43
6 43	7 02	6 43	§7 45
§7 44	8 02	7 05	9 10
§7 20	8 10	*8 30	§9 10
§7 25	8 15	*9 30	§9 34
§7 55	8 00	9 10	§10 23
*7 45	8 57	10 17	11 33
*8 50	9 45	10 45	11 55
9 10	10 03	11 30	§12 07
9 40	10 40	12 00	§12 50
11 00	12 01	*1 00	§1 35
§11 42	12 23	2 00	3 01
§12 16	1 03	*3 00	§3 35
1 40	2 30	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 25	4 15	§5 37
*3 52	4 35	*5 00	6 45
4 25	5 30	5 33	6 35
§4 52	6 15	6 47	6 57
5 44	7 10	6 14	7 30
*6 22	7 05	*7 30	§8 05
*7 42	8 30	*8 00	§8 38
		10 15	11 22
		11 20	12 23

Sunday Trains.

§7 20	8 10	2 15	§3 05
§7 23	8 15	3 00	§10 07
9 45	9 50	1 00	§1 57
§10 19	10 10	5 00	§6 59
§4 25	5 32	7 35	§3 15
§5 55	7 00	8 00	§8 35
		9 00	10 05

Western Division. To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 00	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 16	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 30	10 25	11 40
10 59	12 02	11 50	1 03
12 05	1 37	2 16	3 19
12 45	1 55	2 40	4 55
2 35	3 41	4 25	5 45
3 20	4 25	6 01	6 20
4 05	5 25	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 45
6 15	7 26	9 45	10 37
7 00	8 00	11 15	‖12 51
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 26	11 43	12 56
4 15	5 28	5 00	6 26
5 30	6 03	7 00	8 52
7 25	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

£ CHRISTMAS DRAFTS £

Payable in Ireland, England, Scotland and all parts of the world. For sale at Murphy's steamship agency, 1s, Appleton street. Steamer "Canada" leaves Boston Dec. 9 and will reach Queenstown Dec. 18, in season for Christmas.

BIG GRAY ENAMELED WARE.

We have received a new lot of Tea and Coffee Pots and Preserving kettles. One with a pound of 50c. Tea while they last. Dickson Bros. Tea Store, 58 Merrimack street.

CARD OF THANKS.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 30, 1897.

The family of the late John T. Tauered take this means of expressing their gratitude to all those, who, by their presence and expressions of sympathy, helped them to bear their sad affliction.

—Margaret and Katherine Tauered.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Parlor stoves at A. E. O'Heir & Co.'s, 16 Merrimack street.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street, Telephone, 555-3.

Be sure and read C. H. Hanson & Co.'s local in another part of the paper.

Cold? Well, buy your coal of Rourke & Sullivan. It will keep your house comfortable. 223 Central street, 984 Gorham street.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

Gents' gold filled watches, 14 carat, full jeweled Elgin adjusted movement, $18.00. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Is your coal bin ready for a cold winter? If not place your order with W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, today.

A CROWDED PLACE.

It is evident that the warerooms of the Paine Furniture Co. on Canal street for the crowds in Boston during Merchants' Week. It will be one of the great objective points for purchasers. This house is making elaborate preparations for their six days' trade and have reduced sharply the price of every article in their entire stock.

A DESIRABLE FAMILY TEAM AT AUCTION.

Having decided not to keep any team this winter, I have given orders to C. H. Hanson & Co., of Rock street to sell my family team. They are well known having been driven about the city by myself and family for the past two years. They are a bay and gray horse, good age, sound and perfect in manner. They are very attractive to look at and are fine roadsters. They will be sold without reserve or limit at Messrs. Hanson & Co.'s auction sale, Thursday, December 2, at 12 noon. I would recommend them to anyone in want of a good pair of horses. Can be seen at my stable, 282 Andover street, at any time up to day of sale.

—D. W. C. Farrington.

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA.

The household remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is Cleveland's Lung Healer. It has won its place upon its merit and it has given such universal satisfaction that we recommend to all our friends and customers to use it. Call and get a free trial bottle. Large size, 25c.

Respectfully,

F. H. Butler & Co.

265 Central and 391 Middlesex Sts.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 561 Middlesex street.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK. ST.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

[illegible] are we with our beautiful line of [illegible], Diamonds, Opal Rings and [illegible] Studs, Link Buttons, Pocket Books and Silver Novelties.

[illegible] engraving and we charge [illegible]

[illegible]ULT & CO., OPTICIANS, [illegible] St., Cor. Prescott.

A COSTLY FIRE

In Rugg Block Last Evening.

CAUGHT IN MOIR BROS'. STORE BASEMENT.

Fire in Wigginville This Morning.

A fast and furious fire broke out and raged in the store of Moir Bros & Co., in the Rugg block on Merrimack street about 8 o'clock last night. The street floors in the block are occupied by Moir Bros. and Miss L. E. Burbank, milliner. The second floor is occupied by Moir Bros., and a credit house, and by the owner, Mrs. Ruth Rugg, as a piano salesroom, while the top floor is divided into 16 sleeping rooms.

Mr. Moir was standing in the store talking with F. H. Pearson when one of the young lady clerks rushed up from the basement, crying "Fire!" She had attempted to light the gas with a piece of paper and the blaze communicated with a number of light articles about it. The basement was filled with Christmas stock which the clerks were unpacking, and this was quickly ablaze.

Mr. Pearson telephoned the central station and soon after an alarm from box 113 was rung in. Mr. Moir in the meantime, attempted to extinguish the flames with a blanket, but without success.

A great cloud of smoke filled the sto[illegible] street, forcing all out of the bu[illegible] building. The occupants of the upper floor had narrow escapes from suffocation and Fireman James Halstead rescued a little boy by carrying him out on his shoulders.

It was impossible to see into Moir's store, so dense was the smoke and in a short time the flames burned through the thin partition into Miss Burbank's store, being confined, however, to one side. Some of her stock was badly damaged. In here had been carried much of Moir Bros.' stock and it was necessary to move it a second time.

Nine lines of hose and the chemical were put upon the fire and after an hour's hard work, the recall sounded.

The building is insured with Church & Son, and also Moir Bros.' stock, the latter for about $15,000. Miss Burbank's stock was insured in the Home Guaranty company.

FIRE IN WIGGINVILLE.

The alarm from box 116 at 2 o'clock this morning called the fire department to the two-tenement dwelling house in Gilmanville, a short distance beyond the Wigginville station, owned by Mrs. French. The owner had a tenement in the house. It was reported to have caught from an overheated stove. It got a good headway before the Lowell fire department was called and they could save but little of the property.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Bickford is a prophet. Yesterday we gave his prophecy that Mr. Lawton would be defeated because he parted his hair in the middle. But a short time ago, Poet Bickford brought out a spring poem entitled "Never Part Your Hair in the Middle," and enumerating the diverse calamities that would befall him who should be guilty of such an offence. He recited the song at Music Hall to an accompaniment of tin cans and cat walls and an occasional egg that was left over in the hatcheries of the previous year. Mr. Lawton heeded not the warning contained in the following lines from the chorus of this fateful song, and hence his defeat by Col. Bennett, just as predicted:

"Rumpty, dumpty diddle
On banjo, on flute and on fiddle.
You'll never be mayor, I vow and declare,
If you part your hair in the middle."

A Pair of Bricks.

If Mr. Mudd of Maryland reaches the United States senate, he will have no difficulty in arranging a pair with Mr. Clay of Georgia.—New York Journal.

Summer In Winter.

Summer time in winter—the birds were on the wing,
The meadow dreamed of violets as sweet as those of spring,
And all the birds remembered the songs they loved to sing.

Summer time in winter—the daisies decked the sod,
Late sprinkled with the silver frosts, and lilies seemed to nod
And send sweet messages of love to the blue realms of God.

And all the world was beautiful, and all the world was bright.
The splendid day dreamed soft away to meet the restful night
That rippled from clear stars to earth its loveliness and light.

—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Is your hair Green?

It's only another way of asking, is your hair growing? For green means growing. You can MAKE hair grow by using

Ayer's Hair Vigor

THE SCHOOL BOARD

Recommendations for Military Honors in H. S. B.

CHRISTMAS VACATION BEGINS CHRISTMAS DAY.

Other Minor Business Was Transacted.

The school board held a short meeting last evening and transacted routine business.

Superintendent Whitcomb asked that the Board authorize the payment of a bill for Prof. Apgar's services in delivering two lectures before the teachers' association. In years past the teachers have paid such bills, but this year, as they are liable to be somewhat heavy, he thought it no more than right that the school board should meet at least a part of the expense of the lectures.

Mr. Whitcomb also gave notice of the coming, on Friday next, of Prof. Wm. L. Tomlins of Chicago, who is to speak to the teachers in the afternoon, to be paid by them. He is also to give an address in the evening, to which an admission fee will be charged. This is done at his own risk and any proceeds in excess of $50 are to be turned over to the teachers. Mr. Whitcomb wanted to know if there was any question about the use of the hall in the evening, under such conditions.

Mr. Everett moved that the bill of Prof. Apgar be paid, and it was so voted. No objection was raised to the use of the hall for the coming lecture.

Mr. Farley presented the resignation of Miss Annie E. Slavin of the Charles street school, which was accepted and a vote of thanks extended to her for her faithful service.

It was voted that the Christmas vacation begin with Christmas day and include the week following.

Mr. Thompson presented to the secretary a list of names from the High school, recommended by the military instructor for military honors, the result of an examination held October 27, as follows:

Dana B. Whipple, first lieut.; Chas. Kelly, first lieutenant; Robert Faulkner, 2d lieut.; R. B. Walsh, 2d lieut.; George L. Lawson 2d lieutenant; ———Bean, 2d lieut.; Will Bagley, 2d lieut.; John J. Rogers, 2d lieut.; J. Douglas Rivet, regimental sergt. major; Royal C. Hope, battalion sergt. major; Charles A. Stevens, battalion sergt. major; Arthur L. Kelley, color sergt.; Walter Rushworth, first sergt.; J. H. Lavellee, 1st sergt.; Harold Nickerson, 1st sergt.; J. H. Gilman, 1st sergt.; Warren W. Fox, 1st sergt.; T. L. Coleman, quartermaster sergt.; Abram B. Leavitt, first sergt.; Richard W. Lawton, 2d sergt.; Peter H. Monohan, 2d sergt.; James R. Wilkinson, 2d sergt.; William M. Clarke, 2d sergeant; Roscoe L. Coggeshall, 2d sergt.; Herbert Whipple, 2d sergt.; Walter B. Tyrrell, 3d sergt.; Elmer Brennan, 3d sergt.; Joseph Nolan, 3d sergt.; Walter Wilson, 3d sergt.; John Noonan, 3d sergt.; Joseph H. Connors, 3d sergt.; Hugh Reidy, 4th sergt.; Frank R. Brady, 4th sergeant.

Miss Adelaide E. Noyes appeared before the board and spoke on the subject of "The Teaching of Oral Reading in the Public Schools."

First class printing done at this office.

The Road to Klondike

is a long and hard one. It's much easier to get

Gold Dust

from your grocer. Sold everywhere and cleans everything. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK CO.,

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.



Insist on the Genuine GOLD DUST

The best Washing Powder made. Best for all cleaning, does the work quickly, cheaply and thoroughly.

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

TEETH **No Charge For Extracting**

$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' B'l'g, cor. Merr'k & Bridge.

TIME SCHEDULE

ON THE ELECTRIC ROAD WILL CHANGE DECEMBER 1.

On and after December 1, 1897, until further notice, the routes and running time of the cars upon all lines of the Lowell & Suburban Street Railway company will be as follows:

Lakeview Avenue—Cars will be run through half-hourly from Parker avenue to Jenness street via Prescott, Central, Appleton, and Chelmsford streets. Lakeview avenue cars will arrive at and leave Merrimack Square at 5, 20, 35, and 50 minutes past each hour; the cars which arrive at Merrimack Square at 20 and 50 minutes past each hour go through to Jenness street.

Centralville—Cars will be run through from the Cricket grounds to the Highlands via Bridge, Prescott, Central and Middlesex streets. Cars will leave Merrimack square for the Cricket grounds at 7, 27, 37, and 52 minutes after each hour. Leave the Cricket grounds for the Highlands at 5, 20, 35, and 50 minutes after each hour.

Nesmith Street and Oaklands—Cars will be run through from Nesmith street to the Northern depot on Middlesex street, via Merrimack, Dutton, and Thorndike streets. Cars will leave Merrimack square for the Oaklands at 4, 19, 34 and 43 minutes after each hour. Leave the Oaklands for the Northern depot at 2, 17, 32, and 47 minutes after each hour.

High Street and Rogers Park—Cars will be run through from the park to the Normal school via Merrimack and Dutton streets and Broadway. Cars will leave Merrimack square for High street at 13, 28, 43, and 58 minutes after each hour. Leave the Park for Broadway at 5, 20, 35, and 50 minutes after each hour.

Gorham Street—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Gorham street on the hour and 15, 30, and 45 minutes after.

Chelmsford Street—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Chelmsford street at 5, 20, 35, and 50 minutes after each hour. The cars which run to Jenness street only will upon returning, be run through to Parker avenue.

Westford Street—The Westford street cars will go through to Pawtucketville and Varnum avenue, alternate trips, via Merrimack square. Cars will leave Merrimack square for Westford street at 2, 13, 22, 32, 42, and 52 minutes after each hour. Will leave Westford street for Varnum avenue at 2, 22, and 42 minutes after each hour. Will leave Westford street for Pawtucketville at 12, 32, and 52 minutes after each hour.

Highlands—Cars will leave Merrimack square for the Highlands via Prescott, Central, and Middlesex streets at 3, 18, 33, and 48 minutes after each hour. Cars will leave the Highlands for the Cricket grounds via Middlesex and Central streets and Merrimack square at 5, 20, 35, and 50 minutes after each hour.

Middlesex Street—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Middlesex street at 12, 27, 42, and 57 minutes after each hour.

Northern Depot via Dutton Street—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Northern Depot via Dutton street at 1, 16, 31, and 46 minutes after each hour. Will leave Northern Depot for Nesmith street and Oaklands via Dutton street at 10, 25, 40 and 55 minutes after each hour.

Broadway and Normal School—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Broadway and the Normal School at 13, 28, 43, and 58 minutes after each hour. Cars will leave the Normal School for Rogers Park via Merrimack square and High street at 13, 28, 43 and 58 minutes after each hour.

Varnum avenue—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Varnum avenue at 2, 22, and 42 minutes after each hour. Cars will leave Varnum avenue, for Westford street via Merrimack square Prescott, Central, and Appleton streets at 2, 22, and 42 minutes after each hour.

Pawtucketville—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Mammoth road, Pawtucketville, at 12, 32, and 52 minutes after each hour. Cars will leave Mammoth road, Pawtucketville, for Westford street, via Merrimack square Central and Appleton streets at 12, 32, and 52 minutes after each hour.

First Street—The First street cars will go through to Lawrence street via Merrimack square, Prescott, and Central streets. Cars will leave Merrimack square for First street at 11, 26, 41, and 56 minutes after each hour. Cars will leave First street for Lawrence street at 1, 16, 31, and 46 minutes after each hour.

Lawrence Street—Cars will leave Merrimack square for Lawrence street at 6, 21, 36, and 51 minutes after each hour.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Will you please allow me a little space in The Sun, the people's paper? I am not much of a politician, I am happy to say, and I believe there are many others the same, but who wish to cast their votes intelligently and who take an interest in city, state, and national affairs; that is, questions that are of the greatest interest to the people. I see here and there a few lines from friends of candidates, saying they have known them for some time, and that they have graduated from such and such a school. That is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Many a rogue and thief have done the same and even passed through the colleges. Why don't the men now seeking office come out boldly and tell the people what they intend to do for the masses instead of keeping their light under a bushel and all the secrets inside the ring. Thousands of good, honest men have become disgusted with the way politics are now run, as shown by the stay-at-homes last election. The people are sick of the way the city's business has been done in the past and are anxious for many sweeping reforms. They demand good honest men who will come out boldly and tell the people what they will do and what they will not do, so that the people can judge for themselves. I have followed the papers closely through the present campaign, and I have not seen or heard of anything they intend to do for the people, if elected. We have just had Thanksgiving. Let us look around and see what the people have to be thankful for and what they are not thankful for. In the first place, we are thankful that the people are beginning to read and that they are reading newspapers that are trying to enlighten and lead them to think, and are beginning to make their thoughts known, as in the present transfer system. Some are thankful for life, health, home, and harvest; thankful that some of our ministers are taking an interest in the people's affairs, socially as well as spiritually. There are a good many things that the people are not thankful for. They are not thankful to learn that the pension list is more than all the European nations put together and costs more a year than the largest standing army of Europe. They are not thankful when they have nothing to eat nor when the landlord puts them into the street, nor when they pass the stores packed with warm clothing, and the mills shut down, while they themselves are willing to work and buy the product, but instead are shivering in rags. They are not thankful to see the streets taken up by corporations and citizens thrown out of their teams and killed by tracks crossing some of the public streets that are never used; not thankful to pay 6 cents for a 2-cent ride on the electric cars; not thankful for having some of the corporations close the streets and compel the public to go miles out of their way; not thankful for having public convenience taken down and driving men into the saloons. Of all the cities I ever entered, Lowell takes the cake in this particular especially. They are not thankful for four thousand dollars wasted last July and men and boys washing themselves in dirty streams in full sight of the public; not thankful for a junket costing $800 and some of the streets a foot thick with mud and a stone crusher rusting away and citizens walking the streets looking for work, but cannot get it; not thankful for having the best part of the South Common monopolized by one man on the Fourth of July and the citizens driven back; not thankful to walk from the center of Jackson street to Dutton via Fletcher or Central street, when there is a street that is closed and should be open in a direct line. Those are a few things that the people are thankful for and many thankful for, and they would like to hear what the present candidates who are trying for office have to say as to what they intend to do if elected. Let the citizens make their demands and see that their servants carry out the same, and if they become your masters and sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, drive them out of your public institutions and let them hide themselves in shame and ignominy for the remainder of their lives; and let the people settle all the main questions by their direct vote. Mr. Editor, I should like to say much more, but I am afraid that I have already taken up too much of your valuable space. I remain

Yours respectfully,

Fair Play.



Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Rich and poor alike suffer from the tortures that come with that terrible plague, itching piles; rich and poor alike find instant relief and permanent cure in Doan's Ointment. Your dealer keeps it.

There's Uniform Goodness In Our Overcoat Stock.

From the cheapest at $4 to the very finest at $28—through every grade, at every price, the purchaser is sure to receive much more than an equivalent for his outlay. Every Overcoat we sell is dependable in material and make, and marked much lower than the regular price.

Our $5.95 Fine All Wool Black Kersey Overcoats are Worth Fully $10.

The unusual amount of goodness in this line make them exceptional values. They are substantially lined with good quality Italian Serge and lustrine sleeve linings. They are a real $10 quality.

$15 Men's Overcoats.

If you desire the very acme of elegance, we would strongly recommend a look through our stock of Overcoats at $15. In this line in addition to the staple colors, black, blue and brown, we have a large choice of popular shades in light tan, drab gray and Oxford. Every detail of workmanship is of the superior sort, and the fit is perfect.

J. L. Chalifoux

49 to 59 Central Street.

C. O. D. Will Buy

Ladies' Gold Filled Watches, stem wind, hunting case, warranted 20 years, from $12.

Silver Chatelaine Watches $6.

Diamond Rings from $8.

Opal Rings from $1.45.

J. D. Grant

Practical Watchmaker,

64 Merrimack St.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET.

UNDERWEAR.

We have a lot of Men's Medicated Scarlet Drawers, in odd sizes. They are made of extra quality flannel and are worth $1.25 each, but we shall close them out at 75c. each.

UNDERSKIRTS.

We have just received a full line of Ladies' Underskirts in flannel, satine, moreen and silk. We have placed them on sale at prices within the reach of all. Call and examine them.

DRESS GOODS.

Do not forget this department. Everything that you want in all the latest shades and qualities. Low prices predominate here.

WRAPPERS.

We shall continue to sell those Wrappers of which we had so great a sale of last week at 74c. until they are all closed out. Made of good quality flannellette, good styles and colors. They are well worth twice as much.

BLANKETS.

You know that you need a new pair of Blankets, why not buy them now? We have a good assortment in all qualities and will make the prices to suit you. Is there anything more reasonable than this proposition?

Cook, Taylor & Co.

A. G. POLLARD & Co.

EXTRA GOOD

Bleached Cotton

GOT VET AND SMOKED.

1 case of "Dwight Anchor" yard wide, full bleached Cotton scorched a little by smoke and got quite wet, just as good to use, regular price 8 cents,

4c. Per Yard.

About 1-2 case of very fine quality 38 in. bleached, equal in quality to "Pride of the West," got wet only, regular price 12 1-2 cents, water price

$6\frac{3}{4}$c. Per Yard.

BASEMENT.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.